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A Cloud Over Europe: 'Inflation Psychosis'

Threat to Young Recovery Prompts A 'United Effort' to Calm Investors

By Alan Friedman
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Europe's leading economic policymakers have become alarmed that soaring long-term interest rates may soon threaten the Continent's budding recovery. As a result, they have begun a campaign to talk financial markets out of inflation fears that have been driving up rates.

In a series of unusually explicit remarks, officials have taken aim at what one analyst called the "inflation psychosis." This is the fear among bond investors that economic recovery will bring with it renewed inflation on both sides of the Atlantic. Because inflation erodes the value of bonds, the prices of government securities have been declining, causing a corresponding leap in interest rates.

Political leaders are more than usually concerned at the potentially damaging impact of high interest rates because the economic recovery, although gathering pace in Germany, remains a slow one in most other countries, and much of Europe is still facing record unemployment.

The rates are so high and markets so nervous that such politicians as Helmut Kohl, the German chancellor, and Jacques Delors, the European Union's president, have taken to the airwaves to reassure investors. Kohl, in a speech last week, said that inflation was "no cause for concern."

A U.S. Treasury official called the rhetoric a "united effort to calm skittish markets."

But market participants, taking a longer view, remain largely unconvinced. Although many economists say that for once the politicians are right — that inflation should not be a cause for worry at present — the stage is set for a "no cause" for inflation concerns.

The stakes are high. They include the ease with which governments will be able to fund

Before Sanctions, a Grace Period

U.S. Plan Puts Off Tougher Measures

By R. Jeffrey Smith
Washington Post Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — The Clinton administration on Wednesday proposed giving North Korea a 30-day grace period to settle its dispute with international nuclear inspectors before the country would be punished for its intransigence by mild United Nations sanctions.

The draft proposal would give North Korea time to allow adequate inspections of its suspected nuclear program before facing a largely symbolic cutoff of UN economic aid and an embargo of its foreign arms sales.

The measure is meant to respond to North Korea's defiance of International Atomic Energy Agency inspection demands, the American officials said. A vote by the United Nations Security Council is not expected for several weeks.

Although the draft proposal would put off for now a series of tougher sanctions endorsed by some State Department officials and independent experts, it still appeared likely to raise tensions in East Asia because North Korea has warned that any UN sanctions would be regarded as a declaration of war.

The goal of deferring any economic sanctions that could seriously affect the North Korean economy is to avoid a military confrontation by giving the hard-line Communist state a final chance to meet the atomic agency's inspection requirements, officials said. It is also meant to attract the support of China and Japan, which have argued for moving cautiously toward any tough sanctions, they said.

The tougher measures, which officials in the Defense Department and Japanese government argued were too provocative to impose in the first phase of any UN sanctions, could include a freeze of North Korean assets in foreign countries, an embargo on oil sales to North Korea and a ban on transfers of foreign currency to the country or its citizens.

The administration's draft UN resolution calls for these measures to be imposed only if North Korea takes unspecified new steps that threaten international security, officials said. These North Korean steps could include ejecting all remaining atomic agency inspectors, withdrawing from a global accord banning nuclear-weapons development and producing more plutonium for nuclear weapons, the officials said.

The matter would have to be decided by a second UN Security Council vote.

The chief U.S. delegate to the United Nations, Madeleine K. Albright, began formal consultations on the U.S. proposal with representatives of the other four permanent members of the council.



Former President Jimmy Carter on Wednesday as he left Pannumjon, the truce village at the border between the Koreas, for talks with government officials in Pyongyang.

Full Relations Are Possible, Carter Tells North Korea

But Ex-President Links Offer to 'Transparency' On Nuclear Program

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SEOUL — Former President Jimmy Carter, trying to ease a tense international standoff with North Korea, offered the North Koreans friendship, trade and full diplomatic relations Wednesday if they would open up their suspect nuclear program to prove that it is not producing atomic weapons.

The former American president, whose mission to North Korea is described by the U.S. government as private, outlined his proposed formula at a banquet in Pyongyang held in his honor by Foreign Minister Kim Yong Nam.

The trip was an unusual exercise in diplomacy. The United States has no diplomatic relations with North Korea, yet Mr. Carter was being given the full treatment in Pyongyang, where he was scheduled to confer with Kim Il Sung, the country's reclusive dictator.

North Korea even opened itself to the American television network CNN, which was allowed to broadcast the banquet proceedings.

"We're struggling now for clear understanding about the full transparency of the nuclear program," Mr. Carter said at the banquet. "I believe that as soon as this issue is resolved clearly and the misunderstandings are removed, then we can make progress toward the other goals we share."

"The time has come to establish full friendship and understanding, open trade, exchange of visits and full diplomatic relations between our two countries," he added.

Foreign Minister Kim said, "We believe that if the United States renounces its conduct of confrontation with us, respects our national sovereignty and treats our country on an equal footing, the nuclear issue will be solved satisfactorily."

Mr. Carter, his wife, Rosalynn, several staffers from the former president's Atlanta-based peace foundation and a State Department interpreter crossed into North Korea from South Korea shortly before noon at the border truce village of Pannumjon. They reached the North Korean capital after a two-hour ride in a 16-car motorcade.

The official position of the Clinton administration is that Mr. Carter is carrying no message from the U.S. government and that he was briefed by the State Department only as a courtesy before he left for Korea.

But South Korea's state television, KBS, reported that Mr. Carter was carrying a "substantial package deal" from Washington that offers diplomatic recognition by the United States if North Korea allows open inspections of its nuclear operations to verify that nuclear arms are not being produced.

North Korea's refusal to permit inspections has resulted in a standoff, with the United Nations Security Council, and Pyongyang warning that it would view sanctions as an act of war.

President Bill Clinton said in Washington on Wednesday that he hoped Mr. Carter's mission would bring the situation into clearer focus.

Cities throughout South Korea, meanwhile, held brief, low-key civil defense drills, a common mid-June exercise. In contrast to Western press reports that had predicted a major military mobilization, the drill seemed to be simple, almost casual.

Air raid sirens rang out at 2 P.M. In Seoul, traffic was stopped, and some pedestrians headed into the subways that also serve as bomb shelters.

At Riverside Park in Seoul, on the north bank of the Han River, people kept on fishing, picnicking and throwing frisbees during the 10-minute drill.

Signaling Milder Line, China Resumes Hong Kong Talks With U.K.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HONG KONG — Britain and China will hold long-delayed talks next week on Hong Kong's transition to Chinese rule, reinforcing signs that Beijing has set aside its quarrel with Britain over democracy in the colony.

An official announcement Wednesday said the Joint Liaison Group, which oversees the mechanics of the 1997 handover, would meet in Hong Kong June 21 to 23.

Although the group is supposed to meet at least three times a year, it has not convened since December, when talks dedicated in acrimony over Governor Chris Patten's plans for reforming the colony's election system.

The announcement coincided with remarks attributed to senior Chinese officials suggesting that Beijing wanted to move beyond the dispute with Mr. Patten and get on with the nuts and bolts of readying Hong Kong for Chinese rule.

Hong Kong public figures visiting Beijing quoted the Chinese foreign minister, Qian Qichen, as saying the dispute over political reform that has bedeviled relations with Britain for the past 20 months had "been passed."

Newspapers quoted Cheng Yiu-tong, a leader of the Hong Kong Federation of Trade Unions, as saying Mr. Qian told the group that "the problematic situation in the past needs to be corrected and improved."

Another senior Chinese official, Lu Ping, was quoted as telling the visitors that Beijing was eager to reach agreement with Britain on financing the colony's new \$20.2 billion airport.

First signs of a thaw surfaced Monday, when the two sides announced they had made progress in their seven-year negotiations on the disposal of bases being vacated by the British Army.

The developments this week do not mean that having long accused Mr. Patten of violating the agreements ceding Hong Kong, China has suddenly decided to accept his reforms.

It has made clear that the reforms, which model Hong Kong's election system more closely on Britain's, will be annulled when China takes over.

His new strategy appears to be to sideline Mr. Patten's design by ignoring it, and to cultivate Hong Kong's support by demonstrating that it has the colony's economic well-being at heart.

One test of that resolve is the airport now under construction, which is vital for Hong Kong's future as an Asian financial hub.

Talks on financing the airport have been stalled over Britain's rejection of Chinese demands that it inject more cash into the mammoth project rather than saddle Beijing with debts after 1997.

Mr. Lu, the Chinese official in charge of Hong Kong, was quoted by the Eastern Express newspaper as saying the differences on financing "are narrowing," and indicating China would be flexible.

Another measure of China's desire for a smooth transition is the sudden progress made on the army bases. Some 39 sites lie on prime real estate needed for Hong Kong's urban development, while others are to be adapted for the post-1997 Chinese garrison.

U.S. Is Said to See Force As Only Solution in Haiti

By Kenneth Freed and Doyle McManus
Los Angeles Times Staff Writers

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti — Most Clinton administration officials have concluded that new economic sanctions imposed against Haiti will not work, and that only military intervention can drive Haiti's rulers from power, according to diplomats here and officials in Washington.

Diplomats in Port-au-Prince said they expected President Bill Clinton to give the sanctions several more weeks, and then, at the end of July, to decide on military intervention.

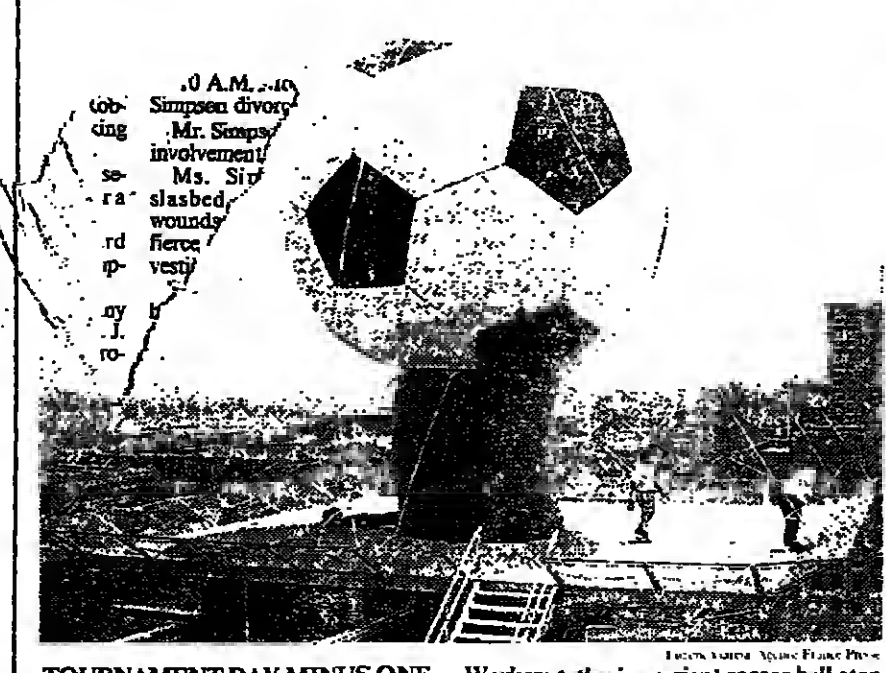
"When the troops move depends at this point entirely on politics and President Clinton's state of mind," one diplomat said. The main factor in the decision's timing, he added, was "to establish a wide enough window for Clinton to say the sanctions had enough time to work but failed."

In Washington, a senior American official involved in Haiti policy said that most administration experts believed that the sanctions could not succeed. But a few still believe the economic measures could prompt the Haitian military to give up power peacefully, he added.

"I don't think anybody says they will assuredly work," he said, referring to sanctions. "A few say they might — and a lot say they can't."

The official said the administration would keep imposing sanctions — including a ban on commercial air flights and a freeze on international financial transfers announced last week — for two reasons: on the off-chance that they might work, but also to persuade Congress and other countries that the administration had tried every possible nonmilitary option before turning to the use of force.

Asked when the administration realized that the newest sanctions would not succeed in overthrowing the regime, a diplomat in Port-au-Prince said: "There was never any doubt. Everyone knew from the beginning it wouldn't work."



TOURNAMENT DAY MINUS ONE — Workers tethering a giant soccer ball atop a Chicago hotel near Soldier Field, where the World Cup opens Friday. Page 17.

Macedonia Sounds Alarm Over Serbs

SKOPJE, Macedonia (AP) — A senior government official charged Wednesday that the Serbian-led Yugoslav Army was digging trenches and building up its presence inside Macedonia.

Interior Minister Ljubomir Frckovski also confirmed that Macedonia was increasing its forces along the border, in an ominous sign that the Yugoslav conflict may spread southward.

Muslims fight each other. Page 5.

Weekend Destinations

Starting today and continuing through the summer, the Trib will provide the weather outlook for selected resort destinations around the world. The forecasts will appear on Thursdays and Fridays. (Page 18)

Bridge Crossword Page 8. Page 8.

Commodities	Price	Change
Oil	24.42	Down 0.22%
Gold	379.41	Down 0.22%
Wheat	1.6365	Down 0.0001
Corn	1.2513	Down 0.0001
Soybeans	1.0270	Down 0.0001
FF	5.584	Down 0.0001

The Other, Overlooked D-Day 50 Years Ago: Saipan

By William Branigin
Washington Post Staff Writer

MARPI POINT, Northern Mariana — As the Japanese woman scrambled along the edge of what came to be known as Banzai Cliff here on the island of Saipan, she turned to glance at American Marines calling to her.

Flashed by a combat cameraman that day in July 1944 caught a look of terror on her face just before she jumped to her death.

Private First Class Guy Gabaldon, a highly decorated Marine who learned to speak Japanese while growing up in East Los Angeles, remembers pleading with her not to throw her baby to the jagged rocks below before she jumped. But like thousands of other Japanese civilians and soldiers who leaped from cliffs, blew themselves up with grenades or made suicidal charges on Saipan and neighboring Tinian, the woman chose death rather than capture by the Americans.

This and other terrible scenes followed the U.S. landing on Saipan on June 15, 1944. For two Marine divisions commanded by Lieutenant General Holland M. ("Howlin' Mad") Smith — the spearhead of an invasion force that eventually totaled 71,000 men — it was D-Day in the Pacific war against Japan.

Like the more-famous landing on the beaches of Normandy 50 years ago, the invasion of Saipan, code-named Operation Forager, marked a critical point in World War II and was the scene of some of the war's bloodiest combat. It caused the resignation of Japan's military commander and prime minister, General Hideki Tojo, allowed land-based U.S. bombers to devastate the Japanese homeland, and helped cripple the country's shipping.

"Saipan has the same importance as Normandy," said Samuel McPheters, a historian here. "It gave the Americans a foothold within bombing range of Tokyo and led to the eventual end of the war a year later."

But unlike this month's commemoration of the Allied invasion of Normandy, ceremonies marking the 50th anniversary of the Pacific D-Day are going ahead with little fanfare.

The highest-ranking American official scheduled to attend the dedication of the \$3 million American Memorial Park were the air force and navy commanders on nearby Guam. About 150 U.S. veterans and 52 Japanese, including 11 veterans, were to attend commemorations at the park.

For many of Saipan's native Chamorro and Carolinian inhabitants, the low-key nature of the anniversary celebration may be just as well. Although the island is U.S. territory and has received more than \$250 million from Washington since 1986, its economy depends heavily on Japanese tourism and investment.

Some Saipanese are cool to the idea of glorifying the victors of a battle of outsiders that caused so much death and destruction. About 700 islanders — nearly a fifth of the native population at the time — died during the invasion and its aftermath.

"The natives who died here were innocent victims," said Ramon Villagomez, 45, a justice on the commonwealth's Supreme Court.

See SAIPAN, Page 5

Race to Replace Delors at EU

By Tom Buerkle
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — The race to succeed Jacques Delors as president of the European Commission is hitting fever pitch a week ahead of the summit meeting of European Union leaders, with signs growing that the contest is more open than ever.

The result is a mad scramble for support and trade-offs before the 12 EU leaders gather in Corfu, Greece, on June 24, and a growing risk that the leaders will fail to decide Europe's most powerful unelected position.

"This is really becoming a high-wire act," a senior official said.

A stalemate at Corfu would be a big embarrassment for the Union. The commission presidency is the only major item on the agenda.

Jean-Luc Dehaene, the Belgian prime minister, who appeared to have the job clinched after winning the backing of France and Germany, is losing support because of resentment in Europe of French-German domination and a determined push by Rued Lubbers, the Dutch prime minister, European officials say.

The increasing chance of a Lubbers-Dehaene deadlock has lifted the prospects of the longshots: the EU trade chief, Sir Leon Brittan, and Peter Sutherland, the director-general of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Their candidacies were also aided by a personal endorsement from Foreign Minister Antonio Martino of Italy this week and signs that Rome under Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi will no longer be content to merely follow the

Arafat Dawdles as the Reality of Self-Rule Sets In

By Caryle Murphy
Washington Post Service

TUNIS — Office computers and files are packed. The lab equipment and books at Al Qods School are crated. And Palestinians have created a booming market in second-hand furniture as they shed what will not fit into the crowded homes of relatives back home in Gaza and Jericho.

The only thing missing is a departure date. "We are packing," said a Palestinian Liberation Organization official. "But still nobody knows anything. We are waiting for the chairman to decide when to return."

More than a month after the Gaza Strip and the West Bank town of Jericho came under limited Palestinian self-rule, Yasser Arafat, the PLO chairman, has tarried in this Mediterranean capital, refusing to begin the most significant — and surely most difficult — journey of his political career.

Mr. Arafat, 64, now faces his biggest test: Will he be able to create jobs, and can he fashion an administration for the people whom he has claimed to represent for more than three decades?

But instead of rushing to Jericho, seat of the newly autonomous Palestinian government, Mr. Arafat is taking his time, embar-

assing even some of his most stalwart allies. The beginning is not so encouraging, a PLO loyalist said. "Our performance or style is not good. One month has passed now, and the work is dragging slowly. Our relatives in Gaza are calling every day and asking 'When are you coming?'"

Mr. Arafat justified his delay by demanding that the international community first make good on promises of financial aid.

The tactic apparently worked. Last Friday in Paris, the United States, the European Union, Japan and wealthy Arab states — which have pledged \$2.5 billion for the new Palestinian Authority over the next five years — agreed to provide \$42 million for the first three months of its operation.

But longtime observers of the Palestinian leader say there are other reasons for his procrastination.

Chief among these, they suggest, is Mr. Arafat's reluctance to deal with the political self-damage, sometimes humiliating, aspects of the self-rule agreement he signed May 4 in Cairo with Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel.

Mr. Arafat has sold the agreement to his people as the first step to an independent Palestinian state. But for now, the Palestinian leader is on a very short leash. Israel

controls external borders and foreign policy and imposed scores of other economic and political limitations on the PLO-run government. For example, it retains a veto over individuals joining the Palestinian police force and required that Mr. Arafat call himself "chairman" of the new 24-member Palestinian Authority, rather than "president of Palestine."

"Arafat thinks that whatever agreement he has accepted he would be able to change the negative aspects when he is there," said Suheila Najab, a critic who nevertheless maintains ties with the chairman. Mr. Najab said he did not think Mr. Arafat could make changes "because the agreement is very clear in tying the hands of Arafat and in defining the ceiling of his authority."

"He lied too much to market this agreement," said a PLO critic, who also retains ties with the organization and is paid by it. "He knows he's lying, but unfortunately his people believed this lying."

"After some months, people will discover this symbol is not like they believe. They did not know him like we did. They will discover what he promised is not true. It's not independence, and the Israelis are not leaving."

Another concern for Mr. Arafat is that he

must begin negotiating the next stage in Palestinian self-rule with the Israelis, including the organization of elections and redeployment of Israeli troops in the rest of the West Bank. But no one expects the next round of talks to be any easier than the tortuous one that produced the May 4 pact, especially since the volatile issue of security for Jewish settlements in the West Bank will be on the table.

Once home, the PLO leader will also be confronted with significant political opposition. After the massacre of at least 29 Palestinians by a Jewish gunman at a Hebron mosque in February, young Palestinians burned Mr. Arafat in effigy. Many others, politicized by the six-year uprising against Israeli rule, are contemptuous of his governing style.

Mr. Arafat is well known for refusing to delegate responsibility and for jettisoning around the world at crucial decision-making times.

"We think Arafat must behave in a new way, a democratic way," said Samir Ghoshe, a sometime critic who has accepted the post of labor minister in the new government. "Now we are talking about the future. Arafat cannot control by the same way and style."

Vatican And Israel Establish Full Ties

By Clyde Haberman
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Fulfilling a commitment made six months ago when they officially recognized each other, Israel and the Vatican established full diplomatic relations on Wednesday.

The creation of formal ties, announced at the same time in Jerusalem and the Vatican, sets a good deal of unfinished business, notably the legal and financial status of the Roman Catholic Church in Israel. Two commissions were formed to handle those matters, and officials here said they expected talks to take two years.

In addition, the two sides must exchange ambassadors, who are almost certain to be the officials who have served as "special representatives" in recent weeks: Archbishop Andrea Cordero Lanza di Montezemolo for the Vatican and Samuel Hadas for Israel.

Following the example set by all countries except Costa Rica and El Salvador, the Holy See will not put its embassy in Jerusalem. Instead, it settled on Jaffa, a former Arab town on the Mediterranean that is now home to Arabs and Jews and is administratively part of Tel Aviv.

On both sides, there was keen awareness that they had accomplished far more than the routine business of diplomacy.

They recognized not only one another but also their long, painful history, filled with episodes of hatred and persecution — from the 15th-century expulsion of the Jews from Catholic Spain to the Nazi Holocaust of the 1940s.

Attempts to heal the wounds began in 1965, when the Second Vatican Council issued a document repudiating the idea of collective Jewish guilt for the death of Jesus. That event was a "revolution," said Rabbi David Rosen, a member of the Israeli commission that negotiated with the Vatican.

"Until there was a real normalization with the state of Israel, there was always a question mark over how genuine and complete that revolution really was," he said.

Israel is central to the identity of Jews everywhere. Rabbi Rosen said, adding that diplomatic relations with the Holy See would affect both how Jews are viewed by Catholics and how Jews perceive themselves to be viewed.

The announcement was deplored by a radical Palestinian group in Syria, the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

But Deputy Foreign Minister Yossi Beilin, who supervised Israel's Vatican negotiations over the last year and a half, suggested that the mutual-recognition accord signed Dec. 30 had produced "much less" tension in the Arab world than had been expected.

"There were many skeptics who said that it would be very difficult, maybe even impossible, to have full diplomatic relations with the Vatican as long as we do not have comprehensive peace in the Middle East," Mr. Beilin said.

Israel had insisted on nothing short of full relations, even though the Holy See had wanted less, he said. So for the Israelis on Wednesday marked an important milestone in the diplomatic acceptance they have craved and have broadly received in the last few years.

WORLD BRIEFS

NATO Seeks Talks on Ties to Russia

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — The North Atlantic Treaty Organization invited Russia on Wednesday to start immediate talks on how to improve their troubled relationship, following a dispute with Moscow last week over European security issues.

A senior Russian diplomat said that Moscow probably would accept the invitation and could send top officials from the Foreign Ministry to NATO headquarters within the next few days.

Alliance diplomats said NATO, eager to end Russian delays in signing the Partnership for Peace plan for closer military ties, wanted to send a message to Moscow. NATO foreign ministers set out clear limits to the wider relationship at a meeting in Istanbul last week, insisting that Russia would not be given any kind of veto over NATO's decision-making process. At a meeting with former Soviet bloc states in Istanbul on Friday, NATO and Russia plunged into a dispute about key issues of European security, including future NATO expansion and arms control.

Nigeria Junta's Foe Vows to Surface

LAGOS (AFP) — Moshood O. K. Abiola, the wealthy businessman who declared himself president of Nigeria, will make a public appearance this week in defiance of the junta that is hunting him, an opposition spokesman said Wednesday.

Ayo Opatokun, secretary of the National Democratic Coalition, which backs Mr. Abiola's claim to power, said Mr. Abiola would come out of hiding and that "it will be a public event, at which the press, including the international media, will be in attendance."

Mr. Abiola, who is believed to have comfortably won a presidential election a year ago that was annulled by the military, evaded police surrounding his Lagos residence, went into hiding and declared himself "president and commander in chief of the armed forces of Nigeria." The junta has charged him with treason.

Light and Sound Show in Quebec

MONTREAL (AP) — Scientists speculated Wednesday that a meteorite was responsible for hundreds of reports across Quebec of a streaking trail of fire across the night sky, followed by a sonic boom.

"Based on all the eyewitness reports, which are very consistent, the most plausible hypothesis is that it was a rock that entered our atmosphere," Pierre Lacombe, astronomer and director of the Montreal Planetarium, said Wednesday. Mr. Lacombe said the rock was probably not larger than a soccer ball but was traveling at 50 to 60 kilometers per second (30 to 35 miles per second) when it entered the atmosphere. Friction caused it to heat up into the fireball that many reported seeing.

26 Held in Murder of French Deputy

MARSEILLE (AFP) — French police detained 26 suspected members of the Riviera underworld Wednesday in connection with the murder of a conservative member of Parliament and anti-corruption crusader.

A judge later ordered the release of the two prime suspects, in jail since March, saying there was not enough evidence to keep holding them but that they still faced charges in the case.

The police said the swoop targeted suspected associates of these two men, Epifanio Pericolo and Denis Labadie. They are accused of carrying out the Feb. 25 murder of the legislator, Yann Piat. She was found slain in her car. The police said the suspects detained Wednesday included delinquents and restaurant and bar owners from Toulon and Hyères.

Canada Raises Fee on U.S. Fishermen

TORONTO (WP) — Canada imposed a stiff new fee Wednesday on American fishing vessels passing through its west-coast waterways in an attempt to reduce what it said was overfishing of Canadian salmon.

The move imposes a fee of 1,500 Canadian dollars, or about \$1,100, on each American fishing boat moving through Canadian interior ocean passages. Washington and Oregon fishermen often pass to the east of Vancouver Island and through similar, smaller channels as they head north to fish off of Alaska.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Dutch Rail System Resuming Service

AMSTERDAM (Reuters) — The Dutch railroad system slowly returned to life Wednesday as unions called on members to end a three-day strike over job cuts. But it was unclear whether all members would heed the call.

Netherlands Rail said most domestic services were beginning to resume operation, and trains set for international destinations were likely to start running.

Hundreds of traffic and pollution control officers hit the streets of Athens on Wednesday ready to slap heavy fines on all types of vehicles as part of a new government effort to control smog. Cars illegally parked in 260 key locations around the city center will be fined 25,000 drachmas (\$100), double the normal rate. (AP)

China Northwest Airlines has grounded its fleet of Soviet-made Tupolev planes for safety checks after 160 people died in last week's crash of a TU-154, an airline spokesman said Wednesday. (AFP)

All Nippon Airways applied Wednesday to begin a twice-weekly flight between Osaka and Qingdao in September, the first scheduled international service to the northeastern Chinese city. (AFP)

Vatican Panel Urges Limits on Families

Church Minimizes Report

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

ROME — As the Vatican pursues a strident campaign against what it sees as feminist proposals on birth control due at a major population conference, one of its own panels has urged limits on family sizes, to avert "insoluble problems" caused by runaway population growth.

The report by lay scientists from the Pontifical Academy of Sciences went even so far as to say that families should have no more than two children per couple, a remarkable assertion from an institution sponsored by the Vatican, the arch-enemy of abortion and artificial birth control.

Moreover, the study not only contradicted the Vatican's official line, which disputes the idea of a broad consensus on the urgency of population problems, but also seemed to undermine the Roman Catholic Church's authority in advance of the population conference in Cairo in September.

"There is a need to contain births in order to avoid creating insoluble problems which could arise if we were to renounce our responsibilities to future generations," the study said.

Longer life spans and advanced medical care, it went on, "have made it unthinkable to sustain indefinitely a birth rate that notably exceeds the level of two children per couple — in other words, the requirement to guarantee the future of humanity."

The report did not go into specific family-planning techniques — the Vatican permits only the "rhythm method" of sexual abstinence during ovulation — but it said there was an "unavoidable need to contain births globally."

The study, which reportedly infuriated Pope John Paul II, emerged as the Vatican prepared to notch up its campaign against proposals to be discussed at the Cairo gathering, which the Roman Catholic hierarchy fears, will legitimize abortion and free access by adolescents to contraceptives.

On Tuesday, 114 of the church's 139 cardinals, the Pope's most senior advisers, unanimously endorsed an appeal by John Cardinal O'Connor of New York against what he called "cultural imperialism" at the Cairo conference, leading to "abortion on demand, sexual promiscuity and distorted notions of the family."

The church's argument is that population growth is only one of a series of phenomena that can be tackled through sustainable economic development, health care and education, and should not be taken out of this context as an object of alarm.

Draft-proposals for the Cairo conference, Vatican officials argue, minimize such crucial issues as economic development and the relationship between food supplies and population growth.

And, the Vatican argues, the proposals devote disproportionate attention to birth-control measures that have been promoted by American feminists, the Clinton administration and many population experts as ways of enhancing the status of women.

"The Holy See would have stressed much more that population policy depends on the level of basic primary health care and primary education that you give women, not focusing on family planning and safe abortions," said a senior Vatican official.

Moreover, the official said, a range of "social and economic reasons" underlay population growth rates, which, "in general, are going down."

That was not the view of eight lay experts from the Pontifical Academy of Sciences, a group of more than 80 scientists drawn from varying religious and nationalities. Their report, which took two years to compile, was made public by the Italian Bishops' Conference.

The Vatican immediately distanced itself from the report.

After Socialist Defeat, Rocard Offers Yemen Fighting Slows as UN Aide Presses for Talks

By William Drozdiak
Washington Post Service

PARIS — Accepting the lion's share of the blame for taking his party to its worst electoral defeat in three decades, the French Socialist Party leader, Michel Rocard, offered Wednesday to stand aside as a candidate in next year's race to succeed President François Mitterrand.

Mr. Rocard's declared willingness to jettison a political career spanning four decades unless he receives a fresh vote of confidence followed elections Sunday to the European Parliament, which gave the Socialists only 14.5 percent of the vote.

The disastrous showing by what for many years was Western Europe's most influential leftist party has provoked an uproar in the Socialist ranks as its members struggle to find a new message, and perhaps a new leader, that could guide them to power once Mr. Mitterrand ends his second seven-year term as president next year.

As the party's directors met Wednesday to consider the consequences of the vote and examine their bleak future, Mr. Rocard announced that he would no longer lay claim to being the natural candidate of the Socialists.



RAIL STRIKE IN BRITAIN — A security guard walking on a deserted platform at King's Cross station in London on Wednesday as a one-day strike by signal operators idled the nation's rail system. Road traffic was snarled across the country. Another strike is set for next Wednesday.

Yemen Fighting Slows as UN Aide Presses for Talks

ADEN, Yemen — Yemen's rival armies held their fire Wednesday in an uneasy lull in fighting around the southern stronghold of Aden, and a United Nations envoy was due back in the north for further talks on a possible cease-fire.

Northern forces have made steady progress, and Aden is a camp, with leaders who do not see May 21 after four years between the formal south and conservative cause of disputes over p.

In Sana'a, a UN spokesman said the UN envoy, Lakhdar Brahimi, was in the northern capital more talks with President Ali Abdullah Saleh.

The talks are expected to center on efforts to reconcile widely divergent northern and southern views on how to enforce a cease-fire. Mr. Brahimi has reported progress in trying to broker a truce.

The Sana'a government said it was willing to discuss reconvening a prewar military commission that included teams of five officers each from Jordan and Oman, plus the military attaches of the United States and France.

had concluded that new leadership was necessary. "There was unanimity about the need to raise the question of an alternative candidate to Michel Rocard," he said. "The name of Delors was frequently put forward."

Mr. Delors has vowed to concentrate on finishing his job in Brussels and refuses to present himself as a direct challenge to Mr. Rocard. "Nobody can accuse me of obstructing the Socialist Party's natural candidate in any way," he said this week.

Mr. Mitterrand has consistently sought to undermine Mr. Rocard's candidacy, believing that he lacks both a modern vision and the political sophistication to lead France into the 21st century, his associates say. A close Mitterrand ally, former Culture Minister Jack Lang, has been tempted to challenge Mr. Rocard, but even the president is said to demur.

Instead, Mr. Mitterrand has been quietly stoking the political fortunes of Bernard Tapie, the flamboyant soccer tycoon who hopes to ride a populist wave.

Mr. Tapie is rapidly emerging as a charismatic vote-getter, especially among young people and poor workers who are disgusted with the political establishment.

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THE AMERICAS / JAPANESE TOURISTS

A Proper, Mostly Majestic, U.S. Welcome Precision and Impeccable Manners for Emperor and Empress

By Catherine S. Manegold

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — They emerge from their limousine buffed and polished, silent and waving, slightly stooped, as if fixed in a permanent bow. Cameras whirl. Pleasantries are exchanged. Months of planning and mountains of expense vanish in a moment.

Their majesties move on. It is not easy being imperial. As Emperor Akihito and Empress Michiko and their party travel from city to city in a private Boeing 747-400, an identical plane follows behind, in case of breakdowns. As many as 17 limousines snake through city streets.

But they are not immune to troubles. The 13-ton armor-plated Cadillac that met the couple in Atlanta had a flat tire — one of its super-steel-belted radials that are supposed to be tough enough to withstand bullet shocks. The tire was changed, and the party went on its way.

Buses trail behind, carrying a retinue of more than 50 that includes the imperial hairdresser, several gentlemen and ladies in waiting and their assistants, the grand steward, the grand master of ceremonies, the emperor's doctor and other subalterns who handle matters from where to go to what to wear.

At every stop, every detail is spun home to Tokyo by a busload of 53 Japanese journalists who smoke with wild abandon, complain constantly about the heat and endlessly update editors over palm-size cellular telephones. During ceremonies at the White House, at least five reporters simultaneously whispered stray details into the cyberspace over the Pacific. All the while, the whole event was being televised live in Japan.

As emperor and empress sweep through a 16-day, 11-city tour of

the United States, trying to put friendship and communion over competition and mistrust, the cultural divide has mostly been obscured by good manners, a huge amount of planning and an innate American awe in the presence of royalty. But the divide is always lurking.

At almost every stop, guests are warned not to speak unless spoken to, and they miraculously comply. Walls are painted, streets are swept, pools are drained and sanitized.

The White House even ripped up part of the Rose Garden to make a proper place for the tent that

Through it all, unfazed, the imperial party moves here and there, nodding and softly voicing appreciation, nearly invisible for all their visibility. Politeness rules the day. The point of all this is to let America put its best foot forward while the imperial couple descends from the celestial heights to get a taste of real life in America.

But the gap exists nonetheless, and populism has its limits when it applies to even the best efforts of the imperial household. An American couple offered their house to their majesties during a later stop in a city the Japanese Embassy did not want disclosed. But there will

"They told us to stand back," said Hilary Junichi, the American wife of the Washington bureau chief of TV Asahi, a Japanese network. "I just couldn't believe it."

Things were a good deal less decorous in the evening. On Sunday night, when the emperor and the empress attended a reception after a private concert at the Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, they were mobbed by the Washington elite.

"Melvin Laird was just pushing in there," said Richard Carlson, the president of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, feigning shock, referring to the defense secretary in the Nixon administration. "He just shoved me aside."

The crush around the empress was particularly intense. William H. Webster made way for Winston Lord, who made way for Katharine Graham, who stepped aside for a member of the Kennedy Center's board. The squeeze, at times, was a little tight, and even the empress seemed a bit stunned.

Children at every stop have been far less aggressive fans. They have bowed and curtsied and, at a stop at the Great Falls Elementary School in Virginia on Tuesday, even allowed their majesties to watch as they stumbled through fractions — in Japanese.

A day earlier, at the Very Special Arts center in Washington, Ryan Murhart, a mentally retarded child, meekly greeted the empress and then extended a bill of play money. The empress appeared charmed. She smiled, inclined her head at a slight angle and then shared the moment with her husband. He smiled, too, and then pulled a matching bill from his suit pocket. The money was not real, but the exchange was. And it made the royal couple laugh and laugh.



Empress Michiko examining documents during a tour of the Library of Congress.

Tinkering, Or Real Reform of Welfare?

By Jason DeParle

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — For all its complexity, President Bill Clinton's welfare plan will be judged by one, seemingly simple standard: Does it deliver on his famous pledge "to end welfare as we know it?"

He has reasons to argue that it does. The president has proposed a set of work requirements far stricter than those advocated by his predecessors, and penalties that are far more severe. When his program is fully in place, women who refuse to join a work program will get no more money. Period.

But it is less certain whether Mr. Clinton's program will satisfy the expectation of fundamental change that his own insistently bold language has helped create, and that his political opponents are eager to exploit.

Right after it was presented, Republicans moved quickly to denounce the plan, with its slow phase-in, as tepid and small. They called it a defense of welfare rather than an end to it.

"Tinkering," said Governor Tommy G. Thompson of Wisconsin.

"Exactly wrong," said Representative Newt Gingrich of Georgia, the House minority whip.

But their fervor may reflect a fear that the president is stealing the issue by proposing a stricter plan than any Republican president has proposed. Though Congress is unlikely to act in the short legislative session that remains this year, Mr. Clinton's plan would bring the most significant change since the program began in the New Deal.

"This plan is a step toward ending the current welfare system," said Judith Gueron, president of Manpower Demonstration Research Corp., a New York firm that evaluates welfare programs. "It's not as large a step as was promised, or as the public anticipates. But greater change would require spending a lot more money."

The plan would primarily affect women and children, the 14.3 million who receive monthly checks from Aid to Families With Dependent Children, the main federal welfare program. Its rules would not apply to the mix of state welfare programs that cover single men and women or people with disabilities.

The president's plan would give recipients additional training, but would require those still on the rolls after two years to join a work program. For those who had not found jobs on their own, the programs would offer subsidized jobs at the minimum wage, whether with private employers, governments or nonprofit groups.

For the public, the first surprise may be that the Clinton plan, like all work programs, would cost more than the status quo.

It would spend \$9.3 billion over five years on training, child care and job subsidies, and even that sum buys a phase-in so gradual that by 1999, only about 8 percent of the nation's welfare recipients will be working for their benefits.

And that is when the costs really begin to rise. Although the documents made public Tuesday do not say so, the plan is expected to cost more than twice as much in the second five years.

If the government does not have the money to create the subsidized jobs, it could not enforce the two-year limit. An impatient public, recognizing little change, might balk at the bill before the program ever hits its stride.

Henry Mancini, 'Moon River' Composer, Dies at 70

By Richard Severo

New York Times Service

Henry Mancini, 70, a prolific composer whose music was heard in hundreds of films and television shows and who won four Academy Awards in a career that spanned more than 40 years, died of cancer Tuesday at his home in Los Angeles.

Counting the movies for which he wrote music for just a scene or two, as he did when he was a fledgling staff composer with Universal-International for six years in the 1950s, Mr. Mancini's work was heard in nearly 500 films.

He worked quickly and his output was prodigious. His best-known songs were "Moon River," which was sung by Audrey Hepburn in the 1961 movie "Breakfast at Tiffany's," and "Days of Wine and Roses," which was the basis of thematic material used in the 1962 movie of the same name, starring Jack Lemmon and Lee Remick.

Both songs had lyrics by Johnny Mercer and both won Academy Awards.

Mr. Mancini also won an Academy Award for the entire score for "Breakfast at Tiffany's" and another for the score for the 1962 film "Viva Las Vegas." He also received Academy Award nominations for his scores for "The Glenn Miller Story" (1954), "Chapeau" (1963), "The Pink Panther" (1964), and 14 other films.

In television, he created the themes for "Peter Gunn" and "Mr. Lucky," both serialized in the late 1950s and early '60s.

The producer of "Peter Gunn," Blake Edwards, said that much of the success of the detective series was due to Mr. Mancini's undulating score, in which a guitar and piano played in unison to achieve what Mr. Mancini called "a sinister effect with some frightened saxophones and some shouting brass."

At the time of his death Mr. Mancini was completing work on a musical-theater adaptation of "Victor/Victoria." He had written 25 new songs for the production, which is scheduled to open on Broadway this fall.

Marcel Mouloudji, 71, Singer And Poet In Postwar France

The Associated Press

PARIS — Marcel Mouloudji, 71, a popular singer and poet in postwar France known for his mellow, trembling voice, died Tuesday in a hospital in Neuilly-sur-Seine, near Paris.

Born in Paris to a Moroccan bricklayer and a mother from Brittany, Mr. Mouloudji was known as "le petit coquelicot" ("the little poppy").

He first stepped onstage in 1932 at the age of 10 in Paris. He gained fame as a singer in the late 1950s, performing songs written by Jacques Prevert, Raymond Queneau and Boris Vian, as well as his own works. The best known of his recordings include

"Comme un Petit Coquelicot," "Le Déserteur," "Ceux qui s'Aiment," and "Un Jour Tu Verras."

He also appeared in several films from the late 1930s to the late 1950s, and wrote 10 books and four plays.

Takeshi Araki, 78, the former mayor of Hiroshima, Japan, who made a mission of urging the world to abolish nuclear weapons, died of pneumonia Wednesday.

Frank J. Starzel, 90, who as chief executive officer of The Associated Press helped usher in technological improvements and pressed for better coverage of political and economic trends, died Tuesday in Denver.

James B. Pollack, 55, the senior research scientist in the space science division of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Ames Research Center at Moffett Field, California, died of cancer Monday in San Jose, California.

Simpson's Attorney Drops the Case, New Lawyer Says Client Has Alibi

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — O.J. Simpson's lawyer withdrew from the case on Wednesday, and his new attorney said the retired football star was at his home waiting for a limousine when his former wife and a waiter were slain two miles away.

"At the time this murder took place, O.J. was at home waiting to get into a limousine to take him to the airport on a trip that had been planned well in advance for a promotional event in Chicago," Robert Shapiro said shortly after taking over the case.

He said Mr. Simpson was in seclusion with his family and under a doctor's care.

Earlier in the day, Howard Weitzman withdrew as Mr. Simpson's lawyer.

"I have decided because of my personal relationship with O.J. Simpson and my many other pro-

fessional commitments, I can no longer give O.J. the attention he both deserves and needs," Mr. Weitzman said.

The attorney, who has been handling sex-abuse allegations against Michael Jackson for 10 months, added, "I'm already busy enough."

The body of Nicole Simpson, 35, and that of Ronald L. Goldman, 25, a waiter at a restaurant nearby, were found outside her home at 12:10 A.M. Monday. She and Mr. Simpson divorced in 1992.

Mr. Simpson, 46, has denied any involvement in the slayings.

Ms. Simpson's throat was slashed, and Mr. Goldman's wounds indicated that he put up a fierce struggle before he died, investigators said.

Mr. Simpson had scratches on his body when the police questioned him Monday, the Los Angeles Times reported.

Authorities withheld other details, including an estimated time of death, but Mr. Weitzman said the police believe the killings occurred about 11 P.M. Sunday.

Mr. Simpson left Los Angeles Sunday on an 11:45 P.M. flight to Chicago, Mr. Weitzman said. The airport is a 20-minute drive from Mr. Simpson's home.

The police found a trail of reddish-brown stains leading up Mr. Simpson's driveway. The Times said the drops had been determined to be blood.

Investigators also removed bloodstained patches of carpet from Mr. Simpson's Ford Bronco.

A bloody glove found inside Mr. Simpson's house matched a glove found at the scene of the crime, the Times reported.

Mr. Weitzman said the police had told him that the glove was not at Mr. Simpson's house.

Away From Politics

● Rabbi Menachem Schneersohn left his estate, estimated at less than \$50,000, to the worldwide enterprises of his Lubavitcher Hasidic organization, but left no instructions on naming a possible successor.

Rabbi Yehuda Krinsky, one of Rabbi Schneersohn's aides and the executor of his estate, said the Lubavitcher movement was "bandicapped and orphaned" by the death of its rebbe, who followers believe to be the Messiah prophesied in the Old Testament.

● A conservative minister who favors reconciliation with moderates in the Southern Baptist Convention was narrowly elected president of the largest Protestant denomination in the United States. The Reverend Jim Henry of First Baptist Church in Orlando, Florida, won 55 percent of the vote on the opening day of the denomination's 137th annual meeting.

● A killer who wanted his gas chamber execution televised on Phil Donabue's television program screamed, "I'm human! I'm human!" as he took his last gasps in North Carolina. David Lawson, 38, was executed for the 1980 murder of Wayne Shim, who caught Mr. Lawson breaking into his house.

● Three men, including two brothers described by prosecutors as chief heroin smugglers for the Gambino crime family, were sentenced to 15 years in prison in New York for racketeering and conspiring to violate federal racketeering charges.

● Henry S. Blumenthal, 55, dean of the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs at Princeton University and a political scientist with wide experience as a government consultant, has been named the 15th president of Northwestern University in Evanston, Illinois.

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Farrakhan Gets Respectful Welcome At a Mainstream Black Conference

The Associated Press

BALTIMORE — He got the loudest applause at public meetings, and audiences in packed auditoriums subsided to a hush when he spoke. The participation by the Nation of Islam leader Louis Farrakhan in a national conference of black leaders showed that if he is not being welcomed into the mainstream, at least he is being welcomed by it.

Other participants said Mr. Farrakhan fit neatly into the crowd of business, academic, political and civil rights leaders who attended the conference, which was sponsored by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

"I didn't recognize him, and if he didn't have a name tag, I probably wouldn't have realized it was him," said Diane Porter, a representative of the Episcopal Church. "He was completely unlike the person he had been portrayed to be."

Although Mr. Farrakhan denies he is anti-Semitic, his fiery speeches have made him the focus of criticism and led some black leaders to distance themselves from him.

Here, his right to be included among the 100 delegates at the meeting was championed repeatedly.

"Never again will we allow any external force to the African-American community attempt to dictate who we can meet with, where we can meet and what we're going to meet about. Never again," said Benjamin Chavis Jr., executive director of the NAACP, after the three-day conference ended Tuesday.

Jewish groups protested at nearly every conference event, arguing that the NAACP's invitation to Mr. Farrakhan legitimized his anti-Semitic views.

The conference ended after members formed committees to address the themes of economic development, youth and community empowerment, and moral and spiritual renewal. The delegates agreed to meet here again in two months.

The group released no details of its private sessions, which were intended to forge a new civil rights agenda for the nation's blacks. The

NAACP did not provide a list of those who attended.

Clarence Mitchell 3d, who is a member of a prominent Baltimore family and has been active in the civil rights movement for decades, said Mr. Farrakhan's participation was welcome.

"There have been several other summits where he was excluded, and I did not participate," Mr. Mitchell said. "I thought there should be representation from all segments of the African-American community. And he has a constituency."

At a televised public meeting, Mr. Farrakhan exhorted pregnant blacks not to have abortions. His mother had tried three times to abort a pregnancy, failing each time, he said.

"After three times, she decided to have the child, and that child was me," he said.

He urged blacks to join the NAACP.

"I do not feel that I am a stranger, that I have been invited into a house that does not belong to me," Mr. Farrakhan said.

POLITICAL NOTES

● Dole Won't Get Behind Curve

WASHINGTON — Taking a clear step toward a race for the Republican nomination for president in 1996, Senator Bob Dole of Kansas has instructed his advisers to seek commitments from political strategists and fund-raisers around the country before other candidates lock them up.

Mr. Dole emphasized in an interview that he had not decided whether to run. But he said he had given the go-ahead for his advisers to move quickly because he did not want other contenders to get an edge in building organizations, as happened in his bid to wrest the Republican nomination from Vice President George Bush in 1988.

Although he has not assembled a preliminary campaign operation, and described the contacts with strategists as informal, Mr. Dole's political action committee, Campaign America, has hired more than a half-dozen field workers in important primary states, including Iowa and New Hampshire.

"Whether or not I do it, you've got to be prepared," Mr. Dole said in a telephone interview. "If you're going to get into this thing, you ought not wait until after next year. If you wait until you decide to do it, you may be behind the curve. I've had that happen to me."

As the Senate Republican leader and the most visible Republican in the country, Mr. Dole would be viewed as an instant front-runner, particularly since no strong challenger has emerged from the field of Republicans who are considering taking on President Bill Clinton.

Echoing Mr. Dole, his advisers said in interviews

that he had not made a decision, but several said they believed that he would probably run. (NYT)

Return to Scene of the Boast

TRENTON, New Jersey — Like a sinner to the altar, Ed Rollins returned to New Jersey, seeking forgiveness from the same black ministers he once boasted that he had bought.

The Republican campaign consultant stood before the Black Ministers Council in a church basement in Trenton and apologized for claiming last November that he had helped Governor Christie Whitman win election by suppressing black voter turnout.

At the time, Mr. Rollins told reporters that the Whitman campaign had paid black ministers not to encourage their congregations to vote for the incumbent, Governor Jim Florio. He quickly recanted, and a federal inquiry found no evidence of such payments.

"My behavior was inexcusable, and I do come here with deep remorse," Mr. Rollins said, his voice steady, his hands slightly trembling. "I regret what I said. It wasn't true."

Quote/Unquote

President Clinton, unveiling his welfare-reform plan: "We propose to offer people on welfare a simple contract. We will help you get the skills you need, but after two years anyone who can go to work must go to work — in the private sector if possible, in a subsidized job if necessary. But work is preferable to welfare. And it must be enforced." (NYT)

Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Rwandans in Distress

Shameful Dawdling

One can stipulate that the United States has no vital interests or historical ties in Rwanda that might justify sending troops to that troubled country. That said, the Clinton administration chose an awful time to delay logistical aid to United Nations peacekeepers, and a worse time to apply a semantic sponge to crimes against humanity.

Just the other day, President Bill Clinton was in France summoning the memories of a just war against a genocidal foe. Meantime the appalling butchery continues in Rwanda, where rebel militias last week slaughtered three Catholic bishops. The work of a cease-fire agreement announced on Tuesday remains to be tested. Yet a paralyzed Pentagon quibbles over nickels and dimes instead of rushing U.S. armored vehicles to the first elements of a projected force of 5,500 UN peacekeepers.

The bill to the United Nations for this logistical aid is \$9.5 million, with delivery costs reckoned at about \$6 million; the United Nations is also being charged a leasing fee of \$375,000 for the 50 M-113 armored personnel carriers. Defense officials insist that the

vehicles cannot be flown from Frankfurt in Germany to Entebbe in Uganda until the lease agreement is concluded by the United Nations. The green-eyed brigade is doubtless right, but this is not a routine arms transaction; it is a response to a humanitarian disaster. Blame for not slashing through this red tape rests with the White House and the National Security Council. This bagging over leasing arrangements is being perpetrated by the United Nations' leading deadbeat — the United States owes nearly \$2 billion in treaty-mandated dues and assessments.

What adds a truly dismaying flavor to this miserable affair is the administration's simultaneous admission to its officials to avoid describing the massacres in Rwanda as genocide. Instead, spokesmen have been instructed to say that "acts of genocide may have occurred." This dainty euphemism flies in the face of daily reports of ethnic killings that can only be called genocidal. What really seems to worry the Clinton team is that talk of genocide may increase clamor for doing more to stop it, especially since the United States is a party to the Genocide Convention.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Flush With Weapons

The death toll in Rwanda would have been horrendous enough if weaponry had been limited to local arms of choice — machetes and clubs. But imports of small arms, machine guns, mortars, artillery pieces and military vehicles have helped push the estimated toll toward a half-million and counting. A month ago the UN Security Council, to interdict resupply, pronounced a general arms embargo. But the United Nations commander on the ground now says: "The horror show continues. Both sides still have resources and a capability to fight on."

A new phase in the old business of arms sales has come into being with the post-Cold War proliferation of ethnic and tribal conflicts within countries. The resulting arms demand has tempted suppliers around an ostensibly more peaceful world to keep their defense industries running and profitable. Sooner or later, you would think, poorer buyers run up against their credit limits. But what is for a big country a trivial budget of a few million dollars can keep a small country flush with weapons.

This is how the killer Hutu government of Rwanda has received arms or advice from its longtime military patron France, from Egypt, whose rocket launchers are currently pound-

ing Kigali, and from the old South Africa. The new South Africa's president, Nelson Mandela, sees "nothing wrong" with selling arms for defense, and promises that his country's exports won't get into the "wrong hands." "Merchants of death" are an easy target, and sometimes a fair one. Arms sales to rogue states, ones that flout the international rules, must be aggressively limited, and some countries are just plain overarmed. But otherwise the target has to be narrow. Measured selling to states whose sovereignty and security are at risk from across a border needs to be distinguished from profligate selling to rogue states or vengeful elements creating bloody disorder and mass death. Arms sales ought to be registered in a public place, national or international, to permit outside review.

The United States is a secure and powerful state with a long record of exporting arms to dubious governments and into conflict-prone regions for reasons of its own. It is poorly placed to preach a gospel of restraint. But, as a leading global actor, the United States is well placed to demonstrate some restraint: to deny and police sales to the rogue states, to reward with more aid countries that reduce military spending, to extend transparency and to support the linkage of arms sales to the resolution of the disputes they sometimes feed.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

The Lubavitch Bloc

The worldwide Lubavitch Hasidic movement led a beloved leader on Sunday when Rabbi Menachem Mendel Schneerson died at the age of 92. Rabbi Schneerson was both a unifying and a divisive figure, charismatic and mysterious. Sometimes criticized for allowing himself to become the center of a cult of personality, the man known as the rebbe was nonetheless respected for molding a small religious sect into a powerful movement with political influence from Eastern Parkway in New York City to Jerusalem. In recent years, the debate about whether he was the messiah overshadowed his accomplishments.

His life spanned a turbulent century, a time that brought suffering and rebirth to world Jewry. According to Lubavitch lore, Rabbi Schneerson was born on April 14, 1902, in Ukraine, studied mathematics and science in Berlin and at the Sorbonne, fled the Nazis in 1941 and immigrated to the United States.

Once settled in New York, he set out to revive the Lubavitch movement, which had nearly perished in the Holocaust. The Lubavitchers say they now number 200,000 worldwide out of 17 million Jews, and 30,000 in New York City out of 800,000 Jewish New Yorkers. Other estimates are significantly lower, making his movement's influence even more remarkable. The formula was simple: by voting as a bloc, in Israel or New York City, the Lubavitchers became a force to be reckoned with.

The rabbi and his followers remain controversial, especially among some Reform and Conservative Jews who considered him overly zealous and intolerant of their less orthodox beliefs. But even critics respected him for what he built: a religious movement so far-flung and fervent that there are few places left in the world where one will not find at least a tiny Lubavitch Hasidic community.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Other Comment

Pyongyang Can't Be Ignored

Day by day the crisis caused by North Korea's nuclear weapons program puts the United States in a tighter bind. For half a century, Washington has led the international effort to prevent the spread of atomic arms. When North Korea signed the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty and then rejected its rules, it was an affront to international order that the only remaining superpower could not ignore. Hence the U.S. drive for United Nations economic sanctions against the Pyongyang regime as well as veiled hints of military action. The nuclear threat is cause for tough measures to prevent a precedent that could encourage other rogue regimes to pursue weapons of mass destruction. Despite these huge stakes, the United States finds itself inhibited by the concerns of North Korea's neighbors: China, Japan and South Korea. Their worries about a nuclear North Korea are real enough, but their dread of a war that could bring regional destruction is even greater.

America cannot walk away from the crisis. The situation demands international punishment. But as nearby Asian nations recalcitrant, but as nearby Asian nations should also prepare for further negotiations with Pyongyang, perhaps at the kind of regional conference suggested by Russia.

—The Baltimore Sun

The Left Has an Edge

Left-of-center parties have two decisive advantages over their conservative counterparts. First, they can more readily attack certain sorts of privilege. In many countries, the fiercest opponents of change are those who have traditionally benefited from the restrictive practices established over the years by the middle-class professions: doctors, accountants, lawyers and so forth. The left may be less willing than the right to defer to such interests. Second, the left's motives in reform are less in doubt. As a result, as "socialist" governments in Australia and New Zealand have shown, leftist reformers can often be more radical than right-of-center governments in pursuit of efficiency, as well as in pursuit of equity.

A policy to equip the unemployed for work costs a lot more, often, than it costs to keep failing industries afloat. However, measures that improve training opportunities for the unemployed make better sense than measures to defend a dying firm. They speed the creation of jobs in the right industries, promoting growth across the economy as a whole.

Welfare reform is even more difficult. It is costly and complicated to help the poor without worsening the poverty trap. A left-of-center party should nonetheless be ambitious in both these areas.

—The Economist (London)

Resist North Korea With Armed Force if Necessary

By Brent Scowcroft and Arnold Kanter

WASHINGTON — This month North Korea deliberately destroyed the information that the International Atomic Energy Agency needed to analyze fuel rods that Pyongyang had removed, without appropriate IAEA supervision, from its 25 megawatt reactor. As a result of this latest North Korean defiance of obligations under the Nonproliferation Treaty, we may never know with confidence whether it already has enough plutonium to make one or two nuclear weapons.

Now an even larger problem looms. Those fuel rods, which currently are in cooling ponds, contain enough plutonium to make four to six nuclear weapons. In less than three months they can be moved to North Korea's reprocessing facility, at which the plutonium is separated from spent fuel. That "reprocessing" could take perhaps another three months. That means that by the end of this year North Korea could have enough fissionable material to up to eight nuclear weapons.

We must not let that happen. A hostile North Korea armed with a growing nuclear arsenal, already flight-testing missiles that can reach Japan, and poised to export nuclear capabilities in countries such as Iran and Libya — this would pose an unacceptable threat to vital U.S. interests. It could substantially increase the risks facing South Korea and the 37,000 U.S. military personnel stationed there, undermine stabil-

ity throughout East Asia, fuel a regional nuclear arms race and jeopardize the future of the Nonproliferation Treaty.

What to do? It is apparent that the United States cannot rely solely on IAEA safeguards to block North Korea's reprocessing of its spent fuel. North Korea has repeatedly demonstrated that it will flout its treaty obligations whenever it believes it serves its interests. Pyongyang's announcement on Monday that it is withdrawing from the IAEA almost surely is intended as a warning that it is on the brink of pulling out of the treaty, expelling the IAEA inspectors and removing the IAEA's cameras and safeguards.

Pyongyang may believe that a perfect time to take this step would be when the fuel rods have cooled and are ready for reprocessing, and that Washington's threat to impose sanctions would be the perfect pretext. As things now stand, if Pyongyang implemented such a maneuver, the world might never know whether it had gone ahead and reprocessed enough plutonium for another four to six nuclear weapons.

It is hard to imagine that the "phased" economic sanctions proposed by the United States, if and when they are imposed, could possibly be effective in time to slow or halt possible North Korean reprocessing plans. The time has come for more decisive action.

Specifically, the United States must make clear that whether North Korea remains in or withdraws from the Nonproliferation Treaty, America will not permit it to reprocess its spent fuel. Washington should tell Pyongyang that it either must permit continuous, unfettered IAEA monitoring to confirm that no

further reprocessing is taking place, or America will remove its capacity to reprocess. In this connection, it should be noted that, aside from possible nuclear waste tanks, no nuclear material would be present in the reprocessing facility until the fuel rods were transferred from the cooling ponds. This means that the timely destruction of the reprocessing facility could entail far less risk of spreading radioactivity than would an attack on a nuclear reactor.

This approach is not intended to be provocative. On the contrary, it is designed to address the very real prospect that a single future act of North Korean defiance could make the already serious North Korean nuclear problem very much worse. The potential military action, if required, is intentionally quite limited and consciously designed to minimize the risks of unintentional damage.

It is worth re-emphasizing that the objectives of the proposed "no more reprocessing" policy also are limited. The approach we outline is designed to prevent a bad problem from becoming worse. By itself, it cannot deal with the one or two nuclear weapons that North Korea may already have. That said, the policy's stated willingness to use military force if necessary should send Pyongyang an unmistakable signal of U.S. determination to resolve past North Korean nuclear transgressions as well as to preclude future nuclear threats.

The policy is not risk-free. Some believe that any use of military force against North Korea could precipitate an attack against the South and launch a second Korean War. North Korea has threatened that just the imposition of economic sanctions could provoke a North Korean military response. It therefore is imperative that America step up efforts to strengthen U.S. and South Korean defensive military capabilities. Such a build-

up would improve the ability to respond to any North Korean attack and also would reassure Seoul and Tokyo.

More generally, Washington should ensure that its actions and words make clear to Pyongyang that it will not be intimidated by the possibility of war. On the contrary, Pyongyang must be made to understand that if war is unavoidable, the United States would rather fight it sooner than later, when North Korea might have a sizable nuclear arsenal. Like wise, it must understand that if war comes, it will result in the total defeat of North Korea and the demise of the Kim Il Sung regime. The stakes could hardly be higher. The time for temporizing is over.

Mr. Scowcroft was national security adviser to Presidents Gerald Ford and George Bush. Mr. Kanter was in the State Department in the Bush administration. They contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

But Why So Much Ado About Kim Il Sung?

By William Pfaff

PARIS — I presume I am not the only person having difficulty understanding why North Korea and the nuclear bomb have become the issue of the hour and the Washington press and political establishment's latest test of President Bill Clinton's "resolve."

The North Koreans appear to have given themselves the necessary plutonium to make a nuclear bomb, but they are generally acknowledged to be far from actually making one. According to credible analysis, they also do not possess the long-distance missile delivery system to use it strategically, nor has anybody yet provided a plausible scenario of how they could exploit its possession to positive gain.

The principal lesson of 50 years in the nuclear age is that deterrence functions. The United States and the Soviet Union bent

some of their better minds throughout that half-century to finding some way to make positive use of the bomb. The best they could do was elaborate ways by which one side blocked the use of the bomb by the other side in what both recognized would in any case be mutual catastrophe.

Ah, yes, say those impressed by this issue, but what about irrational leaders, madmen, terrorists who do not count the cost? North Korea supposedly will sell its putative bomb to "rogue regimes," Iran, Iraq and Libya are those usually mentioned. But what will rogue regimes then do with these bombs? If they put them in missiles or airplanes and bomb others, they cannot avoid being bombed in turn. The motivation of those rogue leaders with whom we have acquaintance has been to survive in power — as is the ambition of Kim Il Sung today.

One can invent scenarios by which rogues and terrorists plant their atomic bombs in parks, in parked cars under the World Trade Center or alongside Buckingham Palace, and then blackmail governments. However, terrorists determined to do that need not wait another decade or so for Kim Il Sung's bomb.

Plenty of finished — not hypothetical — weaponry is afloat in the ex-Communist countries right now. Nothing that the United States or anyone else does today to North Korea can spare the world the possibility that someone somewhere may make "irrational" use of a nuclear weapon, now or later. It is preposterous to suggest otherwise.

Therefore, what is all this about? For a small and beleaguered country, the nuclear option inevitably seems the sensible one. I am sure it would make Kim Il Sung, the Great Leader, and his son, the Beloved Leader, feel much more secure to have the bomb. It would not actually make them more secure, however, since age and other events beyond their control will terminate their dynasty and are likely to do so well before any North Korean bomb is tested. They are the Caesars of an Asia swept by the storms of change.

And if North Korea is indeed manufacturing nuclear devices, what is anybody going to do about it, other than impose new sanctions, which the Korean regime will ignore? Bombing would appear to risk the explosions and fallout that the intervention would be meant to prevent. An American public unprepared to put soldiers on the ground in Bosnia or Rwanda is not going to approve an invasion of North Korea to seize that country's weaponry.

And finally, why is this Washington's obsession, when the countries adjoining North Korea are not themselves willing to do more? If South Korea, China (North Korea's principal source of fuel) and Japan are willing to live with the present situation, or prefer their own methods for dealing with the threat, why should Washington insist on taking the matter into its own hands?

I do not argue that the world would not be a worse place should North Korea possess nuclear weapons. If there were something simple and sensible to do about the problem, I would agree it should be done. But ineffective sanctions, toothless threats and the present media uproar invite realization of the real risk, which is that of non-nuclear war on the Korean Peninsula, involving the American troops now stationed in South Korea from the day it begins. Anyone who remembers what conventional war in Korea was like the last time is unlikely to want to go through it again.

It is a curious feature of life in Washington that obsessions with particular foreign villains appear and disappear with the regularity of the seasons, often with reasoning that bears little examination; so that one week it is both the administration and its critics look more Pygmalion than they do.

If they want a nuclear war, what about Chernobyl? The nuclear plant there is decrepit and unstable, the risk of another nuclear disaster and fallout a reality, not a scenario. Western investment and action there could preclude disaster at a cost infinitesimal by comparison with the cost of a conflict with a North Korean regime whose death of natural causes is only a matter of time.

International Herald Tribune

Los Angeles Times Syndicate

In the Philippines, an Asian Success Story With a Difference

By Jaime Zobel de Ayala

MANILA — Since the Cold War ended, East Asia has emerged in the public consciousness as the strongest challenge to the West's continued preeminence. The economic performances of Northeast and Southeast Asian countries are frequently lumped together and then compared to those of the United States and other Western nations.

Japan leads the Asian pack, insofar as other Asian economies approximate its features, they are rated successes. So far it has surmounted every challenge to its primacy. Challenges that sap the strength of other countries have only made it stronger.

Those challenges have included a currency that was too strong, an excessive dependence on foreign oil, and the hostility of major trading partners. As Japan spreads its influence beyond its borders through investment and trade, its self-reliant strength at home has not been diluted, despite its current short-term political headaches.

In "Looking at the Sun," the American writer James Fallows concludes that a Japanese-style partnership between the state and the private sector for national progress is the best way to succeed. He marvels at how Japan used a kind of economic judo to turn what were once seen as the West's defining strengths — private enterprise, free trade and liberal democracy — to the disadvantage of the West.

The image of the West has taken a beating from comparisons with East Asia. The Philippines, often seen as a pale imitation of the West, has thus also fallen in esteem. Democracy and free enterprise are blamed for the weak governments, confused societies, wayward judiciary and lurching economy of the West, and of the Philippines. In stark contrast are the strong governments, disciplined societies, cooperative citizens and smoothly rising economies of East Asia.

The Philippines was the first coun-

try to shake off colonialism in Asia and the first to recover from the ravages of World War II. It was also the first Asian nation to stage a nonviolent revolution, setting a pattern of political development throughout Eastern Europe that brought the Cold War to an end. All this in the past. Countries with economic strategies and political systems that are diametrically different from those of the Philippines are now held up for admiration.

The Philippines is now restructuring its economy, in cooperation with the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, to bring it even closer to the Western model of free enterprise at home and free trade abroad, with the government involved in government and business in business only. The Philippines upholds individual rights at home and international law abroad.

The problem with a democracy is that it is a nice place to live in but you are not sure to eat. The problem with a dictatorship, as Filipinos discovered, is that you are not sure to eat or live. The authoritarian experience of other countries in the region has been different. They are lucky. But the Philippines has to live and act on the basis of its own sad experience.

The critics are right: Philippine democracy is having a hard time solving the problems that a dictatorship created. Half of the nation's revenues go to servicing a huge foreign and domestic debt inherited from the Marcos years. Democracy is expensive — but it is not a luxury. For the Philippines, it is a necessity.

Philippine democracy can hardly be described as a failure. Among Asian countries, we have solved the deadly problem of political succession without tanks in the streets. Communist insurgency in the Philippines is fast winding down. The liberal culture, while explaining the discipline of our society, also accounts for its extraordinary tolerance. We have no racial problems.

Philippine solutions are not neat, but they involve a sense of community and cooperation. The problem of policy inconsistency between administrations has been solved. Without skipping a beat, President Fidel Ramos took up the essential policies of the previous democratically elected administration.

The administration of President Corason Aquino prepared, and the Ramos government has implemented, the deregulation of foreign exchange and other measures to open the economy, improve efficiency and competition, and strengthen the private sector. Mr. Ramos has called for stronger English-language instruction and education to basic skills to recover or retain the country's former advantage in these areas.

The Philippines is moving toward economic recovery. Interest rates are low. Inflation is in single digits. The foreign exchange rate is stable. Investments in housing and construction are rising. Consumption is increasing. There is vigorous development in new growth centers such as Cebu, in the central Philippines, and Davao, in the south. The troublesome power shortages are almost over. The government budget deficit is being addressed with new tax measures. Economic growth will likely hit 5 percent this year, after adjustment for inflation.

The Philippines has made its choice — private free enterprise rather than the East Asian way of directed economies. But, like the rest of Asia, the Philippines will leapfrog economically where it can, in areas where it has comparative advantage. These include widespread literacy, competence in English, and superior skills, even if wages are higher than in most of Southeast Asia.

The Philippines would prefer a strong economy built from the ground up, complete with heavy industry and a thriving agriculture. But the country will harness growth areas wherever they can be found. This may buy time to acquire the scientific and technological culture essential to real, substantive development.

It is too soon to say that one way is best for all time, and another a hopeless failure. As they say in America, it ain't over until the fat lady sings. And she's not in the stadium yet.

The writer is chairman and president of Ayala Corporation, one of the largest companies in the Philippines. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

Let's Treat Alcohol Like the Drug It Is

By Anna Quindlen

NEW YORK — For some it is a beverage, for some a habit, for some an addiction. And these differences, perhaps more than anything else, explain why we have yet to come to terms with the vast damage that alcohol can do with these it kills, those it harms, those it can't lose from its sharp fangs.

While even young children know that cocaine and heroin are nothing but trouble, while even young children know that cigarettes cause cancer, what they know and learn and believe about booze and beer and wine is different because it is the drug their parents keep in the refrigerator and use themselves. And that can be confusing.

The Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University quibbled some of the results of that confusion last week. A commission report shows that "binge drinking is the number one substance abuse problem in American college life," far outweighing the use of drugs. The widespread use of alcohol at nearly every American school affects everything from the prevalence of cerebral disease to the failure rate.

Ninety percent of all reported campus rapes occur when either the victim or the assailant has been drinking. At least one in five college students abuses safe sex practices when drunk that he or she would use when sober. Two-thirds of college suicide victims were legally intoxicated at the time of death. Estimates of alcoholism range from 10 to 15 percent of the college population.

What's wrong with this picture?

These statistics would normally be the stuff of vocal lobbyists, calls for action and regulation. Instead alcohol manufacturers openly court the college market, advertising in campus newspapers, despite the fact that many of the readers are too young to drink legally.

In a 1991 report on alcohol promotion on campus, a marketing executive was quoted on the importance of brand loyalty in a student. "If he turns out to be a big drinker, the beer company has bought itself an annuity," the executive said.

"When parents visit, their concern is drugs," said one college administrator. "They're surprised if we want to talk about drinking. A few are even annoyed."

The demonization of drugs allows delusion about alcohol to flourish. There are 18.5 million Americans with alcohol problems and only 5 million drug addicts. More people who consume drugs are drunk than high. Illicit drug use on campus has decreased 60 percent in the last decade. Beer is the drug of the decade.

Colleges and universities are cautious in confronting alcohol use on campus: if they accept responsibility for policing it, administrators are concerned that they will be held legally responsible for its effects. For many parents, the legality of alcohol is a convenient excuse not to delve too deeply into the issues it raises for their kids, issues not only about drinking but about self-image. Research being done at Missis-

issippi State University showed that many students drank to escape from anger and loneliness, to feel accepted and at ease. College authorities and parents both have to find some way to communicate that using alcohol to anesthetize doubt and insecurity can become a lifelong habit as fast as you can say AA. And that way lies disaster, disappointment, even death.

The other day Betty Ford came with her daughter, Susan, to a symposium at the Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse so that both could talk about how her family had to force her into treatment. "I suddenly found myself making excuses so that I wouldn't have to spend too much time over at the house," Susan said of the time when the former first lady was addicted to booze and pills.

Cynthia Gorney, in an exquisite essay in The Washington Post last year, wrote of her mother: "She was a woman of curiosity and learning and great intelligence. She died in March, of cirrhosis of the liver, which is also what kills the men under blankets by the sewer gates."

But kids won't even begin to understand that until everyone starts to treat alcohol like what it is: a legal drug.

That can be confusing, too, since there are many who can drink with no ill effect and never come close to addiction. But just because many of us are safe drivers doesn't mean we don't acknowledge the existence of car accidents. And in the lives of many young adults, alcohol is an accident waiting to happen.

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OPINION

Japan Has a Role to Play For Peace in the Mideast

By Koji Kakizawa

The writer is foreign minister of Japan.

TOKYO—In light of recent progress in the Middle East peace process, much interest has been shown in Japan's role in the process and in the region as a whole. I can assure all those interested in the success of this process that Japan has been actively engaged and keenly interested in, and remains deeply committed to, peace in the Middle East.

I have been involved in the search for peace in the Middle East for more than 10 years. Japan has been actively supporting this process from the beginning.

Less than two days after I was appointed minister for foreign affairs, I decided to pay my first official visit to the region. During the visit, I made clear to the regional parties the depth of Japan's support for the peace process, including assistance for the Palestinians of \$200 million over the two years beginning last October, and bilateral assistance to Arab countries that neighbor Israel, including Egypt, Jordan and Syria.

Japan's humanitarian assistance, which has been extended to the Children's Hospital in Egypt, refugee camps in Jordan, emergency medical centers in Syria and so forth, was welcomed by local people in all the nations I visited. When I visited Jericho Hospital to donate emergency medical equipment, I was welcomed warmly as the first foreign minister to visit the area since Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization signed their historic agreement on the withdrawal of Israeli forces from the Gaza Strip and the Jericho area.

In the context of confidence-building, I urged the Arab parties to end their boycott of Israel. It is counterproductive in light of the economic agreement between Israel and the PLO. It contradicts the interests of the Arab parties themselves, and it inhibits foreign investment in the region, including that of Japan.

All the leaders I talked to expressed a firm commitment to peacekeeping. The first concrete results of the ongoing peace talks are the withdrawal of Israeli troops from the Gaza Strip and the Jericho area and the establishment of the Palestinian interim self-government through the agreement signed in Cairo.

The United States had intensively promoted the Israel-Syria negotiation track, sending Secretary of State Warren Christopher to the region twice in recent months. He and I have discussed Middle East issues and promised to cooperate. My impression is that in response to this American initiative, Israel and Syria have changed their attitudes toward the negotiations in a positive way.

There still exist negative factors that might delay the achievement of a comprehensive peace, even in the Israeli-Palestinian negotiations which have produced significant results. Besides those extremists opposed to the peace process, the Palestinians' interim self-government is facing a number of problems stemming from the fact that they have not

had an administrative system before.

Neither party has much time to negotiate, both have to produce tangible results, or "peace dividends," in order to further promote the process in the face of opposition. The international community has been playing an increasingly important role in consolidating the efforts of the negotiating parties and of the co-sponsors, the United States and Russia.

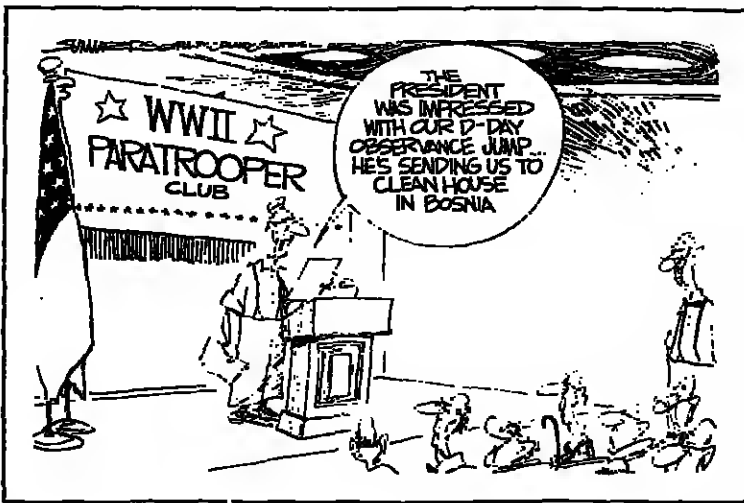
At this juncture, the international community has been asked to help the Palestinians administer their autonomous government by fostering a favorable climate for the Israeli-Palestinian bilateral negotiations, and by promoting mutual confidence for regional cooperation.

I believe that the multilateral talks have effectively supported the bilateral talks. They have provided negotiating parties with the opportunity for confidence-building, and have presented visions of a new Middle East underpinned by cooperation among regional parties.

This is why Japan believes that it should actively support the multilateral talks, to foster an atmosphere that will help keep the peace process moving forward, while building trust and confidence. It is in this arena that Japan has engaged itself most vigorously.

The fundamental objective of the multilateral negotiations is to help regional parties to establish peaceful and constructive relationships that will underpin a new Middle East after peace agreements are concluded.

Since 1992, Japan has participated in all five working groups in the multilateral



negotiations: those on the environment, regional economic development, water resources, refugees, and arms control and regional security. Japan is particularly proud of its efforts in the environmental group, which it chairs.

Since the beginning of the multilateral negotiations, we have pointed out that those arrangements which lay a foundation for regional cooperation are no less important than are concrete infrastructure projects for a new Middle East.

In the working group on the environment, Japan has proposed the drafting of a regional code of conduct so that governments, private companies and individuals and communities have a fuller understanding of the need for environmental conservation. We hope regional cooperation in this field can be promoted through the establishment of a regional code of conduct.

In the working group on regional economic development, Japan has proposed the establishment and promotion

of an action plan for regional economic development that seeks to enhance interdependence among regional parties through the development of tourism-related industries.

We believe that tourism can be an effective means of propelling regional economies. It has the potential to create jobs and attract foreign currency to the whole region.

Japan, with its proven record of efforts on the multilateral stage, can help move the Middle East peace process along by developing the multilateral aspect of its two-track approach in line with the dramatic progress being achieved on the bilateral stage. This two-track approach is necessary for the long-term success of the process, and Japan looks forward to playing a more active role in the Middle East peace process through political, economic and cultural contributions. I, too, intend to take a more active approach to all aspects of the Middle East peace process.

International Herald Tribune.

A Requiem for Physics in America

By Dick Teresi

AMHERST, Massachusetts — For the past year, ever since the Superconducting Supercollider began its inexorable march toward extinction, there have been rumors in the American scientific community that physics is dead.

According to the doomsayers, experimental physicists no longer have the accelerators with which to discover "new physics," and theorists are merely conjuring up beautiful mathematical fantasies with no hope of verifying them.

Then, in April, scientists at the Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory in Batavia, Illinois, announced that they had convincing evidence to support the existence of the so-called top quark. The top quark is the final missing elementary particle in what physicists call the Standard Model, the prevailing theory of particles and forces that explains how the universe is composed.

The discovery of the top quark, if confirmed, may be the biggest scientific event of the decade. Optimists rejoiced, proclaiming physics alive and well.

As one who has made his living writing about subatomic particles and the scientists who chase them, I would love to join in the chorus. Unfortunately, just like Elvis, physics is still dead. There is almost no federal money for it.

Physicists, a high-rolling bunch, staked their lot with the \$11 billion Texas supercollider. They bet the house, and the House of Representatives took it away last June, voting overwhelmingly to cut off funds for the collider. The Senate followed suit in October.

With the supercollider gone, so is any semblance of an American high-energy physics program. We can blame the physicists for their gamble, but who would have guessed that the collider, so roundly supported at its inception by the Reagan

administration in 1986, would get such a whopping in 1993? Einstein said a physicist's goal is "to know the mind of God," but he never had to deal with the mind of a congressman.

The scientists at Fermilab must be congratulated. Their top-quark findings were a scientific feat of almost unfathomable difficulty. It was a 90-yard

MEANWHILE

touchdown pass with five seconds left in the game. Unfortunately, they were trailing by six touchdowns.

What lies ahead? Scientists might take solace from an editorial in The New York Times on April 29, which comforted us with the words: "Physicists are turning to cheap and imaginative ways of investigating these phenomena that do not require expensive, brute-force machines. That is the soundest approach."

This is like the joke about the drunk who looks for his keys under the street lamp because the light is better there.

Much has been made of the new generation of accelerators that are 10 to 100 times more powerful than conventional machines on a foot-by-foot basis. Unfortunately, some of these devices are only 1 centimeter long. Even their proponents warn against optimism, saying the devices won't be ready for serious particle physics for many years.

The idea of small, cheap physics is an endearing one, warmly embraced by anyone who has seen too many Boris Karloff movies — a frizzy-haired scientist with a foreign accent makes an accelerator out of an eight-track stereo, some toaster wire and a used Cuisinart.

Particle physics doesn't work that way. Finding the simplest laws of nature has never been simple, and rarely cheap. Even Galileo needed a massive tower leaning to one side so he could drop various objects from the top. As luck would have it, he lived in Pisa.

There is another supposedly bright area of physics: theory. Theorists require only pencils, paper and a faculty lounge. In recent years theoretical physics has merged with cosmology and astrophysics to make wonderful predictions about the universe. These so-called discoveries have been widely reported.

In March, The New York Times Book Review carried a rave review of two books, by the theorists Kip S. Thorne and Michio Kaku, about black holes, white holes, wormholes, parallel universes, time travel and 10-dimensional space-time. "These authors, of course," stated the reviewer, "are not fiction writers." Really? Then what are they?

David Lindley, a theorist formerly with Fermilab, told me that such hypotheses aren't considered fiction only because "they haven't been disproved yet." The same could be said of many "Star Trek" episodes.

The reviewer says that Mr. Thorne has been published in "unassailably cautious scientific journals." As Mr. Lindley pointed out, only the math in such

journals is unassailable, not necessarily the conclusions.

Mr. Lindley became so discouraged with theoretical physics that he quit the field to become a science writer. This is like Donald Trump deciding to become a bellhop. He published a book last summer called "The End of Physics," in which he pointed out that many of today's trendy theories have never been verified by experiment, and can never be.

Take superstring theory, the 10-dimensional "theory of everything" which holds that six extra dimensions, not apparent to the naked eye or even the naked accelerator, were all curled up in a tiny ball in the infant universe. If we could go back in time, 15 billion years or so, we could verify — or disprove — superstring theory.

Actually, accelerators do, in effect, go back in time by creating very hot conditions similar to those present in the very early universe. The bigger the accelerator, the further back one can travel.

Leon Lederman, the former director of Fermilab and a Nobel laureate, did some whimsical back-of-the-envelope calculations to figure out what it would take to test superstring theory. Assuming supercollider technology could be improved tenfold, he estimated it would take an accelerator one light-year in radius. Congress is unlikely to approve such a machine. Superstring theory is safe.

These theories are merely mathematical extrapolations of current data.

In the 19th century, Lord Kelvin, the unassailable physicist of his day, using mathematics and the new laws of thermodynamics, determined that the sun and earth were a mere 100 million years old, an eye blink in cosmological time. He was wrong, of course. His math was lovely, but his data were incomplete. He did not know about radioactivity or about nuclear power.

What data haven't we discovered yet? We do not know, of course, and we won't until we start experimenting again in a big way.

These are momentous times. We are about to see a major culture, America, discard a major science, physics. Has this ever happened before?

Think of societies that have left enduring monuments. The Druids — or their predecessors — left us Stonehenge. The ancient Egyptians and the Mayans left us pyramids. These structures served astronomical functions. They were scientific instruments. This speaks to the priorities of these ancient people.

When, millennia hence, archaeologists dig up the United States, they will find two old features: a well-maintained Disney World in the Florida swamps and the enormous, half-finished tunnel for the supercollider in the Texas prairie. They will do some quick extrapolations and jump to some harsh conclusions about our culture. Unfortunately, they will be right.

The writer, winner of the 1994 American Institute of Physics science writing award, is editor of VQ, a motorcycle magazine. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Make Them Pay for Peace

Regarding "Give the UN the Means" (Letters, April 27):

I read with interest the proposal by one of your readers that UN peacekeeping operations be paid for by a tax on weapons sales. I think, however, that this is impractical on moral and political grounds. Most weapons buyers claim to do so in order to keep the peace; big countries like the United States and France that use such sales as an adjunct to their defense capabilities would reject it out of hand.

I would like to suggest that countries that need UN intervention, wanted or unwanted, be obliged to pay for it. An independent body could issue "peace bonds" to each member state according to its GNP and population. Member states would be required to "loan" money for UN operations on the security of these. Warring parties would have to pay or make arrangements to pay the appropriate interest on the bonds to their various holders or face a vigorous effort to collect the debt.

While it might seem unfair to force

"aggressors" and victims alike to pay the costs of conflict, debt can be a powerful instrument for demonstrating good intentions and a willingness to take on the tasks of responsible government. A "victim" could gain greatly from the support of its friends and creditors; an "aggressor" would certainly suffer from the general mistrust in which it is held. In addition, UN humanitarian aid to the victims of war, refugees and displaced persons, could be laid directly at the doorstep of those responsible for their distress.

Vigorous debt collection may not give the same moral satisfaction as the pursuit of a war criminal, but it would provide the immensely practical service of forcing the ideologists and warriors of this world, as well as those "innocent" parties who benefit from their acts, to take responsibility for their ideas and acts.

EILEEN CLOUSE
Ballston Spa, New York.

Behind Anti-Americanism

Regarding "The Elite and Intellectual Hubris" (May 30) by Richard Grenier and "The American Dynamic: Shaped by

Countless Landings at Home" (May 24) by Richard Reeves:

Your series on Europe and America, "Fifty Years After D-Day," was generally admirable. But the contribution by Mr. Grenier was tendentious. Anti-Americanism has nothing to do with racism. It is a special kind of reaction to America's ubiquitous and powerful presence. Power and success have always created resentment. But precisely because of the "messianic message" of salvation mentioned by Richard Reeves, there is a particularly total rejection of the myths and symbols of America, as well as the American model of society. Mr. Grenier can, however, rest assured: The tiny minorities who practice classical anti-Americanism in Europe have

been on the decline since the Gulf War, and even among them there are none who would wish to push the victim status of Americans in the direction his analogy would suggest.

D. W. ELLWOOD
Bologna, Italy.

Those Oxford Animals

Regarding "Clinton Walks Oxford's Halls of Protest" (June 9):

Well, did he? It seems that President Bill Clinton not only avoided references to his own action against the Vietnam War but also shunned contact with undergraduates who were demonstrating against — what? His countenancing of Italy's new far-rightist government? His policy or nonpolicy in Haiti or Bosnia? The president would not have been running much physical risk. The last person to be shocked by the ferocity of Oxford youth was Walter Pater, who said a century ago that they reminded him of "animals at feeding time." Since then, they have all been fed.

DAVID DORRANCE
Paris.

Photo by Tatyana Shchegoleva



WorldCup 94 starts tomorrow and we're the official camera, so we thought it would be a good time to run an ad. About something else.

Tomorrow is the first day of WorldCup 94, the world's biggest single-sport event. A good time to portray fitness, achievements, and well-being with action photography of professional players.

But today is the Day of the African Child, a reminder of the June 1976 Soweto massacre and the continuing plight of African children. A good time to portray fitness, achievements, and well-being with action photography of not-so-professional players.

And given a choice of ad topics, we voted for the kids' goals.

We yearn for the day when UNICEF's goals for all African children, and not only those in the photograph, will be reality rather than promises. When cameras throughout Africa will be capturing fitness rather than malnutrition, achievements rather than tragedies, well-being rather than malaise.

UNICEF, the United Nations Children's Fund, is the world's best hope to hasten that day.



...the child's one chance to grow properly in mind and body should be shielded from the mistakes, misfortunes and malignancies of the adult world...this protection should have a first call on society's concerns and capacities so it can be maintained in bad times as well as good.

— from UNICEF's
The Progress of Nations 1994 report

The Children's Dreams.

A message from Roger Milla, Cameroonian soccer star — WorldCup 1982, 1990 and 1994.



Photo by Hugo Peter

I believe in dreams. At the last WorldCup, our team from Cameroon played better than many expected. It was a dream come true.

The success of Cameroon is an indication of the great potential Africa has. Too often, though, that potential remains untapped. There are many children who never get the chance to see how fast they can run, how high they can jump, or how many goals they can score. Instead of dreaming about being footballers, doctors or musicians, they struggle to survive.

The WorldCup has given me a chance to speak for African children. I want to make sure their rights are protected. I want them to be immunized, and to see that children, especially girls, are educated. And I want abandoned children to be cared for and protected.

I am thrilled to take part in this WorldCup 94. But I believe the most important goals that I, or anyone, can score, are in helping UNICEF ensure that in the future, all children will have the chance to follow their dreams.

Roger Milla

Help UNICEF help children.



For the address of your nearest UNICEF office, write to: UNICEF HQ, 3 U.N. Plaza, New York, New York 10017, USA.

This column is donated by Canon and The International Herald Tribune.

Canon

HEALTH / SCIENCE

AIDS and Suicide: Hard Truths

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Among people with AIDS, it is an open secret. When the time comes, many say, they are going to take control of their death. They are going to enlist the help of friends, family, and sympathetic doctors, and they are going to take an overdose of pills or put a plastic bag over their heads or add a little too much morphine to an intravenous drip, and they are going to kill themselves.

People with AIDS and their advocates say that virtually everyone with the disease at least thinks about suicide when the end is near and wonders how it might be done.

Several studies in New York, California and Texas have consistently shown that people with AIDS kill themselves at a much higher rate than people with other chronic diseases and that the suicide rate among people with AIDS is 10 to 20 times that of the general population.

"In the AIDS community it's widespread, it's ethical, it's noble," said Martin Delaney, the director of Project Inform, an advocacy group for people with AIDS. In part because the community tends to be closely knit, those contemplating suicide often seek the advice of others, including doctors. A study in San Francisco showed that doctors who treat large numbers of AIDS patients are more likely than other doctors to agree to assist in suicides.

But even an advocate like Mr. Delaney cautioned that "this whole assisted-passage stuff isn't for everyone."

Last month, a New York State task force came out against assisted suicide, while a fed-

eral judge in Seattle ruled that assisting in suicides should be legal. The same month, a jury in Detroit acquitted Dr. Jack Kevorkian of killing a terminally ill patient. And as the experience of people with AIDS has shown, there is little agreement on how far to go in helping a dying person take his or her life.

There are several reasons why AIDS would stand out in eliciting suicide attempts, said Dr. Peter M. Marzuk, a psychiatrist at New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center, who has studied suicide rates among people with AIDS.

Not only is AIDS debilitating and ultimately fatal, but the infections that take hold when the immune system is weakened and the drugs many patients take both can cause depression or delirium, either of which can elicit suicidal thoughts, Dr. Marzuk said.

And, as he pointed out: "There is a subculture of grief. Many people with HIV are constantly grieving for people they know who have had the illness and have died. Added to that, he said, 'There are just tremendous psychosocial stresses associated with AIDS—financial insecurity, homelessness, joblessness, social isolation.'"

But, doctors and gay men said, many who talk bravely of suicide find that the deed is not so easily done.

"It's not as simple as Jack Kevorkian would like it to be," said Dr. Daniel Williams, a New York doctor with a large AIDS practice. Although it may sound straightforward to store up a cache of tranquilizers and then swallow them one day, "the reality is that most people with AIDS have very strong cardiovascular systems," he said. "Taking overdoses of most common prescription pills is not going to kill you."

It also can be difficult to time a suicide. Dr. Donald Abrams, a doctor with a large AIDS practice at the University of California at San Francisco, said that time and time again he had seen patients prepare for suicide, then become demented from AIDS and unable to escape the fate they were trying to avoid.

Much else can go wrong as well. One ethicist told of a man in Illinois who tried to smother his lover with a pillow but ended up asphyxiating him just enough to destroy most of his brain's functions.

A New York doctor told of a friend who tried to kill himself by overdosing on his tuberculosis medication. He tried a second time by taking Darvon, and failed again.

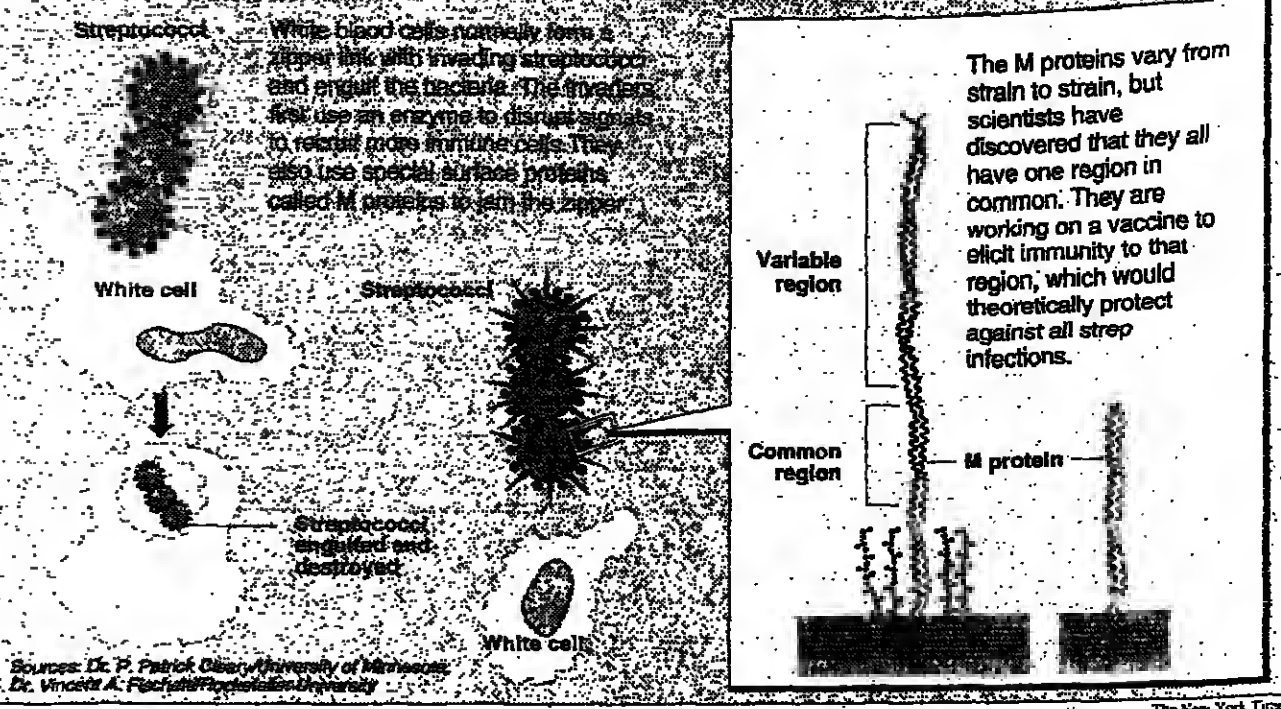
"You don't know how terrible it is when you decide to end your life and then wake up in the morning and find yourself still alive," he told the doctor.

Dr. Delaney said that sometimes people try increasing the amount of intravenous morphine they have been given for pain relief in the point where it will be fatal. "The problem is, they tend to do it gently and gradually and hope they will fade out without pain," he said. "Instead, they can develop tolerance, enormous tolerance."

Many people change their minds, as Dr. Marzuk pointed out. "Often people who are suicidal are not truly suicidal," he said. "It's an expression of physical discomfort and psychic distress. As many people as there are who just want power and mastery, there are others who in an impulsive moment of frustration and anger might take pills. I think there are other ways of getting help."

—Gina Kolata

Understanding and Countering Streptococcus Infections



Strep Comeback: Cyclical Theory

By Gina Kolata
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Invasive streptococcus infections, which in their most virulent form are caused by deadly "flesh-eating" bacteria, as they are frequently described, have seldom been seen in past decades.

Many in the medical profession had assumed that antibiotics and improved hygiene had essentially gotten rid of them for good. But now, although these infections are still rare, they seem to be experiencing a comeback, without any noticeable deterioration in social conditions and with their susceptibility to penicillin intact.

Some experts say the worst is over while others say it is not. But all agree that the deadly strep is likely to remain rare. Infections tend to be sporadic, with no evidence that they can sweep through a community like the way strep throat can sweep through a classroom.

Different bacteria have different patterns of emergence, according to Dr. Patrick Cleary, a microbiologist at the University of Minnesota who studies strep and staphylococci.

Most are poorly understood. Staph, for instance, seems to abide by a 10-year cycle. Every decade, Dr. Schlievert said, a different staph strain comes into prominence, peaking in the fifth year and dying out by the 10th, at which point a new strain is coming in. Some staph strains are much worse than others. The strain that peaked

in 1955 was causing 85 percent of all hospital infections, very severe infections that were the despair of doctors. But that strain disappeared on its own by 1960.

Bubonic plague, caused by the bacteria *Yersinia*, also waxes and wanes, Dr. Schlievert said, pointing out that the organism is now in a quiescent phase.

But there may be more to the increased incidence of invasive strep than the resurgence of an old strain of the bacteria. Dr. Patrick Cleary, a microbiologist at the University of Minnesota, discovered that some strep bacteria of the M1 strain, one of the handful of strep strains that are now infecting Americans, acquired a viral infection around 1987.

The infected bacteria, he said, were isolated from patients with the deadly strep, leading Dr. Cleary to speculate that one reason the dangerous strep may have appeared in the late 1980s was that some otherwise mundane strep were infected with a virus that gave them toxin-producing genes.

With these defenses, said Dr. Fischetti, even the benign strep bacteria simply remain in the throat for a week or two until the body can produce antibodies that inactivate them or until the person takes penicillin, which kills strep bacteria.

"If you look at any infectious disease—I don't care what it is—they all tend to run in cycles," said Dr. Edward L. Kaplan, a pediatrician and strep expert at the University of Minnesota who runs the World Health Organization's reference laboratory for strep. There are more than 80 strains of strep, but only a few predominate in the population at any one time.

Severe strep infections that, like today's deadly strains of streptococcus A, were reported to produce toxic shock and the destruction of muscle and flesh, were well known during World War II, Dr. Kaplan said.

But they seemed to die out almost entirely until the late 1980s, when doctors began describing clusters of cases in the Rocky Mountain states, Scandinavia, Australia, New Zealand and other parts of the world. So far this year, about a dozen people have died of invasive strep in England. In the last few months, the disease has appeared in scattered places throughout the United States, including Connecticut, New York, North Carolina and Los Angeles.

The federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in Atlanta monitored four states from 1989 to 1991, when the deadly strep infections were first being noticed. From the numbers of infections it found, the agency calculated that

10,000 to 15,000 infections were occurring each year.

Dr. Jay Wenger of the centers said "there was an upsurge of this serious disease" around 1990; Jim Hansen, the creator of the Mumps, died of it that year. And Dr. Wenger added, "There does seem to be a cyclical nature at least to the severe disease."

Since scientists do not know for sure what drives the strep cycles, and since there is no requirement to report strep infections to the Centers for Disease Control, they can only speculate about whether the surge in deadly infections that began several years ago has passed its peak.

In addition, strep block the white cells' calls for new recruits in their attack against the invading bacteria. The strep secrete an enzyme that chops up a protein the white cells use as a signal.

With these defenses, said Dr. Fischetti, even the benign strep bacteria simply remain in the throat for a week or two until the body can produce antibodies that inactivate them or until the person takes penicillin, which kills strep bacteria.

But the deadly strep strains have an additional weapon that turns them into the flesh-eating variety. They seem to pick up a toxin that allows them to invade the body, breaking through cells and tissues that normally would be barriers.

Stars: The Birthplace of Planets?

By John Noble Wilford
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Peering into the depths of the Orion Nebula, among the glowing gases of a stellar nursery, the Hubble Space Telescope has detected the strongest evidence yet that many newly forming stars bear the seeds of future planets, suggesting that planets may be a common occurrence in the universe.

In the photographic survey of young stars in Orion, astronomers determined that at least half of them were surrounded by the raw material for planetary formation.

The material swirls around the stars in flattened disks of spreading dust, glowing from the

reflected light of stars all about the region. Closer analysis showed that the disks contain enough mass to produce Earth-size planets, but no planets have been sighted there.

The abundance of these so-called protoplanetary disks in a cluster of young stars, many of them less than 300,000 years old, shows that the ingredients for making planets exist around a significant fraction of stars, astronomers announced. They said this reinforced the probability that many stars had planetary systems.

The new observations with the space telescope's repaired optics were described by Dr. C. Robert O'Dell, an astronomer at Rice University in Houston, at a news conference at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration in Washington. Details of the findings are

to be published in *The Astrophysical Journal*.

"This provides strong proof that protoplanetary disks are a common product of star formation," Dr. O'Dell said. "And these are prerequisites to the formation of planetary systems."

The discovery is one more important contribution to the accumulating evidence that the sun, one of countless stars, is not alone in having a retinue of orbiting bodies. Tantalizing clues of such protoplanetary disks have been observed over the last decade.

In April, radio astronomers said new observations confirmed the existence of two and possibly three large planets around a pulsar, the spinning remnant of an exploded star. This was generally regarded as the first definitive evidence of planets around stars other than the sun.

BOOKS

ELLA FITZGERALD:
A Biography of the First Lady of Jazz
By Stuart Nicholson. Illustrated. 334 pages. \$23. Charles Scribner's Sons.

Reviewed by Margo Jefferson

WHAT THEY'RE READING

Ward Just, novelist and former journalist, is reading, "Pale Rider" by Katherine Anne Porter.

"I haven't read Porter in many, many years and find her as good as I recalled." (K. Neil Cukier, IHT)

ther, earned pocket money running the numbers and warning products when the police came near. She got her start with the drummer Chick Webb's band, and she led it to the big time with "A-Tisket, a-Tasket," that pouty swing version of a nursery rhyme that seems to capture the essence of every nymphet from Shirley Temple to Lolita.

When Webb died in 1933, she went on, learning the speedy intricacies of bebop in the 1940s and playing the role of gracious, if detached, hostess to songwriters like Cole Porter and Irving Berlin in the 1950s.

SOME performers win out with their imperfections; others seem so gifted that out love is always accompanied by reservations. That must be why Ella Fitzgerald still arouses so much discontent, fame and fortune notwithstanding.

She can't sing the blues, go the complaints. She's girlish but sexless, cordial but distant, and she has no emotional attachment to the lyrics of her songs.

But once that's out of the way, what is left? Pure pleasure that consists of an unfadingly keen sense of rhythm, tempo and pitch; a lithe, serene voice, and a lightly worn knowledge of just how to mine a song's harmonic necessities and melodic possibilities.

We don't chastise Carole Lombard or Cary Grant for being wonderful comic actors and competent but not wonderful serious ones. Fitzgerald's gifts follow the same course.

She does not confess or dramatize when she sings of love lost or loathed for. But when she's in top form, she

doesn't banish emotion, either: she acknowledges it in tranquility.

In the words of Stuart Nicholson in "Ella Fitzgerald," she disappears into the song, which makes biography a tricky enterprise. Fitzgerald lived through, not just with or in, music.

Nicholson does a very fine job with Fitzgerald the musician, but admits that she has always disliked talking about anything more private. If pressed, he writes, she would pull out the tale of a we-were-poor-but-happy childhood and of a mother always on hand with bounteous philosophy to soothe the growing pains of childhood.

He adds, "The story was repeated again and again until it became standard journalistic copy, but all along it was just another song into which she could disappear."

At first the voice was slightly overcast, in the manner of Connie Boswell. By the 1940s it had entered a zone of vibrato-free purity, and it remained there for a quarter-century. When it began to decline, along with her health (cataracts and diabetes), she kept performing. Nicholson follows her ceaseless, even brutal tour schedule and her ceaseless, even indiscriminate productivity with clear-eyed intelligence. According to a discography provided by the jazz historian and broadcaster Phil Schaap, Fitzgerald recorded nearly every year from 1939 to 1989.

The producer John Hammond once admitted that he didn't notice Fitzgerald's work in the '30s because she wasn't sexy like Billie Holiday. Chick Webb noticed her, but not Nicholson shows, without lodging a mean-spirited protest.

"I don't want that old ugly thing!" he declared, to which Kaiser Marshall, a band member with more foresight, replied, "You damn fool, you better take her!"

Her renditions of Cole Porter and Rodgers and Hart are not distinguished because the lyrics demand savvy theatrics. She sings Duke Ellington beautifully because she understands his too-often saccharine lyrics. And she sings the Gershwin subtly because they were as drawn in high spirits and perpetual youth as she.

Oscar Hammerstein and Jerome Kern might as well have been thinking of her when they wrote:

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

AMAN who made a considerable mark on bridge in its early years was George Sturges, who died in March at the age of 90.

He contributed greatly to the theory of endgames, and was a stickler for exactitude in bridge terminology and other areas. It pained him when non-trump was spelled with a hyphen, as in this column, or as two words, as in England. Thanks in part to his efforts, "non-trump" is now commonly used. He also insisted that the North position in a duplicate game should correspond in geographic North, and upset some directors by rearranging their table cards.

His book "Endplays at Bridge Explained" went through many revisions after its appearance in 1932. To it he claimed to have been the first to make the crucial play in the

deal shown. It was a gambit aimed at gaining a tempo, and he called it the Coffin Club.

Playing at the Boston Chess Club, which had long turned from wooden kings and queens in the pastboard variety, he held the South cards and landed in six spades. North's four non-trump was the Culbertson variety, predating Blackwood. It showed either three aces, or two aces and the king of a suit.

When West led the diamond king, South ruffed and regretted his failure to bid a grand slam. But when he took two of dummy's trump winners, he discovered that he had done the right thing, for East discarded. He therefore cashed the heart ace and overtook the remaining spade honor with his ace. This set up a trump trick for West, but left South in control. He could play heart winners, and still

have a trump as an entry whenever West chose to ruff. South had sacrificed a trick, but made his slam.

NORTH
♠ K Q J
♥ A
♦ 7 5 4 3 2
♣ A K Q

WEST
♠ 10 9 8 4
♥ A K Q 9 8 6
♦ 8 4
♣ 5 3 2

EAST
♠ 9 8 7 5 4 3
♥ J 6 5
♦ A 7 5 3 2
♣ K Q J 10 2

SOUTH (D)
♠ A 7 5 3 2
♥ K Q J 10 2
♦ 5 3 2
♣ A 5 3 2

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:
South: 1♣, 2♦, 3♥, 4♠, 5♠, 6♠, 7♠, 8♠, 9♠, 10♠, 11♠, 12♠, 13♠, 14♠, 15♠, 16♠, 17♠, 18♠, 19♠, 20♠, 21♠, 22♠, 23♠, 24♠, 25♠, 26♠, 27♠, 28♠, 29♠, 30♠, 31♠, 32♠, 33♠, 34♠, 35♠, 36♠, 37♠, 38♠, 39♠, 40♠, 41♠, 42♠, 43♠, 44♠, 45♠, 46♠, 47♠, 48♠, 49♠, 50♠, 51♠, 52♠, 53♠, 54♠, 55♠, 56♠, 57♠, 58♠, 59♠, 60♠, 61♠, 62♠, 63♠, 64♠, 65♠, 66♠, 67♠, 68♠, 69♠, 70♠, 71♠, 72♠, 73♠, 74♠, 75♠, 76♠, 77♠, 78♠, 79♠, 80♠, 81♠, 82♠, 83♠, 84♠, 85♠, 86♠, 87♠, 88♠, 89♠, 90♠, 91♠, 92♠, 93♠, 94♠, 95♠, 96♠, 97♠, 98♠, 99♠, 100♠.

CROSSWORD

ACROSS

1 Swift co-star
2 Record label abbr.
3 — E. Coyote
4 Foreman
5 Superdome and stadium
6 Nursery rhyme
7 Puzzlement
8 Kind of badge

DOWN

9 "The very..."
10 Line to the Hemptons, for short
11 "Don't overdo it"
12 Suburban
13 Conservative
14 Line grade-A meal
15 Lively lark
16 Soda jerk's drink
17 Property
18 "Ironside" actress
19 Elizabeth
20 Baskin-Robbins
21 Kind of paint
22 Another round
23 Coasting at Litchfield
24 Union and labor: abbr.
25 Opponent of B-27
26 Thelma Houston
27 1970s music
28 Lauda
29 Holds one's horses?
30 First-rate joke

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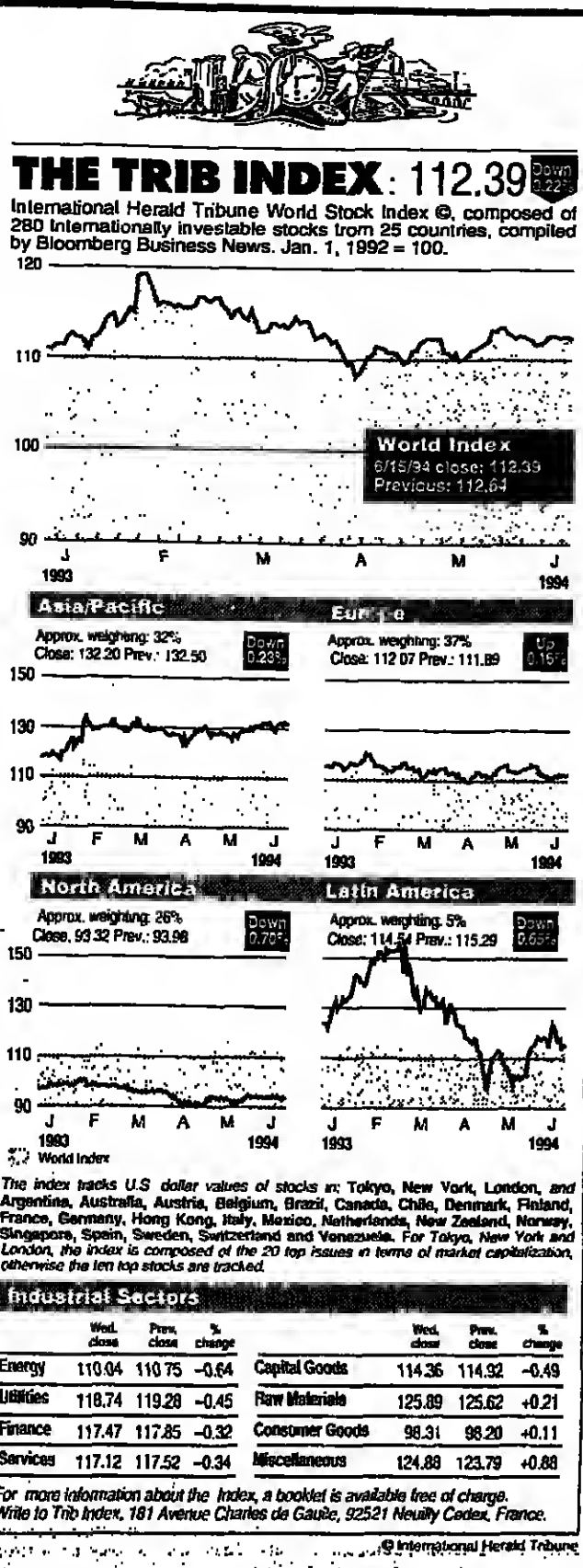
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Algeria	0021-2000	Australia	0061-311-110	Belarus +	00375-0277	Romania +	0040-1-800-977
Angola	0024-0000	Austria	0043-1-437	Bosnia Republic +	00387-777-777	Russia +	007-800-100-333
Argentina	0054-132-77-1111	Bahrain	00973-10-12	Brazil +	0055-077-7777	Saudi Arabia +	133-013
Armenia	00374-132-77-1111	Barbados	00246-10-11	Belgium +	0032-077-7777	Spain +	133-187
Australia	0061-132-77-1111	Bhutan	00975-011	Bosnia Republic +	00387-777-777	Sweden +	0046-090-013
Azerbaijan	00994-132-77-1111	Brunei	00673-011	Bulgaria +	00359-161	Switzerland +	0041-799-011
Bangladesh	00880-132-77-1111	Burkina Faso	00226-011	Croatia +	00385-011	Turkey +	0090-900-011
Barbados	00246-132-77-1111	Burundi	00253-011	Czechia +	00420-011	United Kingdom (Bosnia) +	0044-900-011
Belize	00501-132-77-1111	Cambodia	00855-011	Denmark +	0045-011	United Kingdom (EU) +	0044-900-011
Belgium	0032-132-77-1111	Cameroon	00237-011	Egypt +	0020-011	United Kingdom +	0044-900-011
Bhutan	00975-132-77-1111	Canada	001-801-111	France +	0033-011	Yemen City +	00967-011
Bolivia	00591-132-77-1111	Chad	00235-011	Germany +	0049-011		
Bosnia Republic +	00387-132-77-1111	Chile	0056-011	Greece +	0030-011		
Brazil +	0055-132-77-1111	China	0086-011	Hungary +	0036-011		
Brunei	00673-132-77-1111	Colombia	0057-011	Iceland +	00354-011		
Bulgaria	00359-132-77-1111	Costa Rica	00506-011	Ireland +	00353-011		
Burkina Faso	00226-132-77-1111	Cuba	0053-011	Italy +	0039-011		
Burundi	00253-132-77-1111	Cyprus	00357-011	Japan +	0081-011		
Cambodia	00855-132-77-1111	Czechia	00420-011	Korea +	0082-011		
Cameroon	00237-132-77-1111	Denmark	0045-011	Kuwait +	00965-011		
Canada	001-800-017	Egypt	0020-011	Laos +	00856-011		
Chad	00235-017	France	0033-017	Latvia +	00371-011		
Chile	0056-20-010	Germany	0049-55-877	Lithuania +	00370-011		
China	0086-130-110	Greece	0030-55-877	Malaysia +	0060-011		
Colombia	0057-130-110	Korea	0082-55-877	Netherlands +	0031-011		
Costa Rica	00506-130-110	Kuwait	00965-55-877	Poland +	0048-011		
Cuba	0053-130-110	Laos	00856-55-877	Romania +	0040-011		
Cyprus	00357-130-110	Lebanon	00961-55-877	Saudi Arabia +	00966-011		
Czechia	00420-130-110	Lithuania	00370-55-877	Spain +	0034-011		
Denmark	0045-130-110	Latvia	00371-55-877	Sweden +	0046-011		
Egypt	0020-130-110	Belgium	0032-55-877	Switzerland +	0041-011		
France	0033-130-110	Bosnia Republic	00387-55-877	Turkey +	0090-011		
Germany	0049-130-110	Bulgaria	00359-55-877	United Kingdom (Bosnia) +	0044-900-011		
Greece	0030-130-110	Croatia	00385-55-877	United Kingdom (EU) +	0044-900-011		
Hungary	0036-130-110	Cyprus	00357-55-877	United Kingdom +	0044-900-011		
Iceland	00354-130-110	Denmark	0045-55-877	Yemen City +	00967-011		
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New Curb On China Futures

Most Exchanges Will Be Closed

SHANGHAI — Beijing announced Wednesday a crackdown on the futures industry that will stop trading on most of China's 40-odd exchanges and ban domestic brokerages from placing orders overseas.

Only state trading companies will be allowed to place futures contracts overseas, and trading inside China will be more regulated, according to a circular from the State Council, China's cabinet, published in the China Securities News.

The move follows a warning on Sunday by the official People's Daily newspaper that speculation on international futures markets had led to huge foreign exchange losses.

In April, trading was stopped in some steel, sugar and coal contracts, and the largest metals exchange, in Shanghai, was instructed to shift to a cash-only payment system by July 1.

On Wednesday, the State Council called for a "strict halt to the blind development of futures markets."

Domestic exchanges with volume of less than 100 million yuan (\$15.5 million) in the first four months of 1994 will be shut down, with most to be turned into wholesale markets banned from dealing in futures.

The circular calls for a re-registration procedure, in which only a "minority" of existing futures brokerages and exchanges will be allowed to stay open. Foreign-funded futures brokerages will be banned.

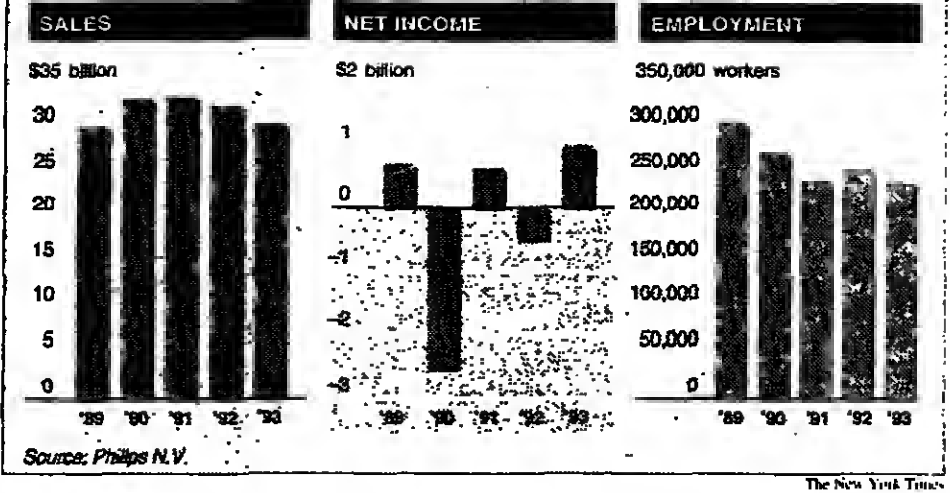
No new futures markets will be approved. Index-linked futures trading is banned, and until currency futures regulations are published, currency rate-linked futures are prohibited.

China Securities News said more than 40 futures exchanges and 400 brokerages had sprung up in the past two or three years. "This unprecedented speed and scale of development has shocked Western developed countries and worried knowledgeable people in China," it said.

(Reuters, Bloomberg)

From Cutbacks to Expanding Horizons

Philips Electronics has returned to profitability after some bumpy years when sales fell in dollar terms and the company slashed its payrolls.



Philips: Beyond Great Flops

Slimmed Down, It Seeks Profit in Interactive Media

By Richard Stevenson
New York Times Service

EINDHOVEN, the Netherlands — Having pioneered such products as the videocassette recorder, the compact disk and high-definition television, Philips Electronics NV, Europe's largest electronics maker, has a deserved reputation for technological prowess.

But when it comes to turning technology into market share, Philips — known in the United States for its Magnavox, Norelco and Sylvania brand names — has more often fallen on its face.

Its VCR format never caught on. Its video laser disk was one of the great flops in consumer electronics. Its latest hope, the digital compact cassette — an audio tape with CD sound — is off to a slow start.

After several years of trying to revitalize Philips, the Dutch company's aggressive chairman, Jan D. Timmer, has another ambitious but risky target in his sights.

The rapidly evolving world of interactive media — where computers, television, communications, entertainment and information come together — and particularly the software that combines pictures, sounds and words stored on compact disks for entertainment, educational and business uses.

The company has built a wide range of holdings through Philips Media, its New York subsidiary, which is headed by Scott C. Marden, a former investment banker.

Set up by the parent company last year, Philips Media encompasses cable television and direct operations in Europe, stakes in the American video chain Blockbuster Entertainment and in White Communications, an educational media company, and alliances with a variety of entertainment and software companies.

Its initial product for the market, a \$399 CD-Interactive player that hooks to a television set, has generated only mild consumer interest so far although the company insists that sales are growing.

Most analysts think the product will be squeezed out on the high end by personal computers equipped with CD-ROM and on the low end by video games capable of using compact disks.

This time Philips seems determined not to fall victim to another format war or to waver everything on the hardware side of the business. Philips Media is built on the premise that no matter which hardware formats catch on, there will be great demand for games, movies, music, educational programs and business-oriented software that runs on compact disks.

By the end of this year, there will be 10 million computers in the United States equipped with CD-ROM, Mr. Marden said. Add in other formats like the Philips CD-Interactive or similar products being sold or planned by such companies as Atari and Sony, and there are "tremendous opportunities for us to exploit our development of software," he said.

Philips is already selling 200 CD-based titles, ranging from an interactive version of "The Joy of Sex" to games like "Alien Gate" and "Voyeur," movies like "Top Gun," music videos, educational programs and interactive programs used by companies for sales training and stock promotions.

Philips owns 75 percent of Polygram NV, the

See PHILIPS, Page 10

Dollar Tumbles As Rate Gap Favors Europe

NEW YORK — The dollar fell to a six-week low against the Deutsche mark on Wednesday as investors looked for the interest-rate gap between the United States and Europe to remain unfavorable for the U.S. currency in the near term.

"The potential for U.S. rate hikes is not as great as it appeared to be a month ago," said Kay Sinden, an analyst at Bankers Trust.

"The U.S. economy is slowing down, which means the Fed won't hike interest rates for a little while yet."

Evidence of slower economic growth mounted on Wednesday after it was announced that production at U.S. factories, mines and utilities barely rose in May.

There was also reasonably good news about U.S. productivity and, as expected, inventories rose slightly in April while sales slipped.

The Federal Reserve said industrial production posted a slight 0.2 percent rise in May, with output of

business equipment and construction supplies barely offsetting the third consecutive decline in car and truck production. The figure had shown a rise of 0.1 percent in April, revised downward from an earlier estimate of 0.3 percent.

The size of the recent increases is down sharply from the last three months of 1993, when the economy expanded more rapidly than it had in a decade.

The mood that is taking hold, some traders said, is that the American economy is slowing down, and therefore no more interest rate increases are likely now by the Federal Reserve. While both the German and Japanese economies are clearly picking up, meaning no more interest rate declines in those countries are likely for now.

Since, among other things, currency traders chase the best interest rates and the growing economy, some have clearly concluded that

See DOLLAR, Page 10

OPEC Decides to Keep Output Limit Steady

VIENNA — OPEC renewed its pledge Wednesday to keep oil production steady as part of a strategy to force crude prices higher in the fall and winter.

"The ceiling is unchanged," said Lihiyan Oil Minister Abdalla Salem Badri, the newly named president of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

The decision was announced at the end of the first day of the group's summer conference.

In leaving its supply guidelines untouched for the rest of the year, the producers hope to drive prices up.

The price of a barrel of crude oil has gained about \$3 since the group agreed in March to limit its output at 24.5 million barrels a day through the end of the year.

With prices rebounding now, the exporting nations are anxious to leave well enough alone. They fear any move to tamper with the guidelines could upset the markets and send prices in a downward spiral.

Saudi Arabia's influential oil minister, Hisham Nazer, has joined other ministers in endorsing the status quo.

The kingdom is the world's largest oil producer, supplying about 8 million barrels a day, or about a third of OPEC's total output.

The average price of a barrel of seven crudes monitored by the cartel was about \$16 a barrel last week. While better than a few months ago, the market is still well short of the \$21 target.

Light sweet crudes in the United States

See OPEC, Page 10

INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

Publishing's Latest Setback

By Sarah Lyall
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Many people think it's a bad sign for publishing. The abrupt dismissal Tuesday of Richard E. Snyder as chairman and chief executive of Simon & Schuster, the company he helped build into a publishing behemoth over the last 33 years, came as a big surprise to him, his staff of more than 9,000 and the publishing industry.

Even people who have clashed with Mr. Snyder — and there are many — said his dismissal didn't bode well for publishing. People in the industry said it would tend to destabilize Simon & Schuster when the industry as a whole was at a volatile point.

The decision was made by Simon & Schuster's corporate parent, Viacom Inc., which acquired the publisher as part of its \$9.7 billion takeover of Paramount Communications Inc. in February.

Since the takeover, Mr. Snyder, whose name has been synonymous with Simon & Schuster for years, was seen as having a more stable position.

But at a meeting that lasted less than five minutes late Tuesday morning, Mr. Snyder was told by Frank J. Biondi Jr., Viacom's president and chief executive, that he was being let go.

Mr. Snyder's dismissal, some people in the industry said, represented an unfortunate side effect of the consolidation in the book business: People with no background in book publishing are now in charge. Executives at Viacom, however, said that while they were fully committed to publishing, Mr. Snyder's management style did not fit theirs.

"We're not trying to diminish what Dick has accomplished," one executive said. "But Viacom operates in a way that's different. There's much more premium on informality, on verbal communications, which we don't see there. And the model at Simon & Schuster leaves something to be desired."

Though Mr. Snyder has been seen as a temperamental and sometimes difficult executive with a tough eye for the bottom line in a business that depends on personal relationships, he has many powerful friends, and they rallied to his defense.

Bob Woodward, the author and Washington Post editor whose relationship with Mr. Snyder dates to the 1970s when Simon & Schuster published "All the President's Men," said he had telephoned Viacom's chairman, Sumner M. Redstone, and Mr. Biondi to express his outrage.

"I could get no satisfactory explanation from them as to why they had done this," he said.

And Mort Janklow, the powerful literary agent and a close friend of Snyder, said that in 25 years in the business, he had never been more surprised.

"From the perspective of the industry, it doesn't make sense," he said. "In 1975, when Messrs. Simon and Schuster owned the company, they sold it to Gulf & Western for \$11 million. It now grosses \$2 billion."

Mr. Snyder took the company over at a time of disarray, building Simon & Schuster from its core divisions into a publishing conglomerate that includes scholastic books, textbooks and reference books as well as the fiction and nonfiction known as trade books.

"Everybody's buying up everybody else, and Dick was a stabilizing force," one literary agent said, even though Mr. Snyder has been criticized for shutting down several Simon & Schuster imprints in recent years.

"This is unnerving, when there are fewer and fewer companies left in publishing," the agent said. "Everybody's already asking what this means for publishing. Do you want to bring your books to a place where you're not sure who's in charge?"

Viacom said Jonathan Newcomb, Simon & Schuster's president and chief operating officer, would replace Mr. Snyder, effective immediately.

Procedo Files for Protection

Compiled by Our Staff From Despatches
WIESBADEN, Germany — Procedo GmbH, the German financial group affected by the bankruptcy of Balsam AG, filed for court protection from its creditors on Wednesday, in a final bid to stave off bankruptcy.

But the chairman of Procedo's main shareholder indicated that the company might still have to be wound up.

Procedo was the main creditor to Balsam AG, the sports-surface maker whose four top managers were arrested last week on charges of credit fraud.

Filing for protection means that Procedo will try, under court supervision, to reach an agreement with its creditors as a way of reorganizing its debt. German banks are owed at least 1.75 billion Deutsche marks (\$1 billion) by the group.

The future of Procedo had been considered in jeopardy after its largest shareholder, the insurer Allgemeine Kreditversicherungs AG, on Tuesday refused to give any special aid to cover Procedo's losses on the Balsam loans.

The creditor banks are scheduled to meet with Procedo's and AKV's executives Friday.

(Reuters, Bloomberg)



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CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

June 15									
Currency	Rate	Currency	Rate	Currency	Rate	Currency	Rate	Currency	Rate
US Dollar	1.00	British Pound	0.65	Japanese Yen	0.007	Swiss Franc	0.75	German Mark	0.48
French Franc	6.55	Italian Lira	2.00	Spanish Peseta	166.67	Dutch Guilder	2.20	Australian Dollar	0.75
Canadian Dollar	0.65	South African Rand	4.50	New Zealand Dollar	0.65	Portuguese Escudo	200.48	Israeli Sheqel	1.80
Chinese Yuan	8.27	Thai Baht	50.00	Indonesian Rupiah	1,600.00	Malaysian Ringgit	2.36	Singapore Dollar	0.70
Philippine Peso	49.68	Thai Baht	50.00	Indonesian Rupiah	1,600.00	Malaysian Ringgit	2.36	Singapore Dollar	0.70
Chinese Yuan	8.27	Thai Baht	50.00	Indonesian Rupiah	1,600.00	Malaysian Ringgit	2.36	Singapore Dollar	0.70
Philippine Peso	49.68	Thai Baht	50.00	Indonesian Rupiah	1,600.00	Malaysian Ringgit	2.36	Singapore Dollar	0.70
Chinese Yuan	8.27	Thai Baht	50.00	Indonesian Rupiah	1,600.00	Malaysian Ringgit	2.36	Singapore Dollar	0.70
Philippine Peso	49.68	Thai Baht	50.00	Indonesian Rupiah	1,600.00	Malaysian Ringgit	2.36	Singapore Dollar	0.70

MARKET DIARY

DOLLAR: Gap in Rates Widens

Continued from Page 9

The best opportunities will be in Japan and Europe.

"It looks as though the dollar might be facing a new test," said John Lipsky, chief economist at Salomon Brothers. "The events of the past few weeks have increased the suspicion among investors that the dollar is overvalued."

Foreign Exchange

There will be no more increases out of the Fed right now, so they look around somewhere else. Meanwhile, the latest news has increased optimism about the recovery of Europe and Japan. Add that to the continued uncertainty about foreign policy developments, and you have a certain underlying skepticism about the dollar.

The dollar fell as low as 1.6340 Deutsche marks on Wednesday and closed at 1.6365 DM in late trading, down from a close at 1.6462 DM on Tuesday.

Traders said that the dollar's weakness on Wednesday may have been exaggerated by the U.S. currency's decline against the Swiss franc amid speculation that Swiss interest rates were set to rise.

"The Swiss franc is the dollar down against the mark," said Chris

Furness, currency strategist at market consulting firm IDEA.

The dollar fell to 1.3723 Swiss francs, weaker than the low of 1.3810 seen last September. It closed on Tuesday at 1.3870 francs.

Hans Meyer, vice president of the Swiss National Bank, was reported to have said this week that there was little room for lower Swiss interest rates and a possibility of higher rates.

Signs that official German interest rates may not be cut in the near future have also undercut the dollar. A cut of five basis points in the Bundesbank's securities repurchase rate, a key money market rate, was in line with expectations.

"The cut was consistent with the policy of modest easing the Bundesbank's been following, and there's no sign that it's going to be rushed into cutting official rates," said Nick Stumenkovic, economist at DKB.

Against other currencies, the dollar closed at 5.5840 French francs, down from a close at 5.6145 francs on Tuesday. Sterling rose to 51.513 from 51.514, while the dollar was quoted at 102.70 yen, down slightly from 102.73 yen.

(AP, Bloomberg, NYT)

OPEC: Oil Output Limit Retained

Continued from Page 9

States and Europe generally run several dollars a barrel higher than the OPEC average.

Oil prices tumbled late last year to their lowest levels in five years, pinching the producer nations, which depend heavily on crude earnings to fuel their developing economies.

OPEC's secretary-general, Subroto, also said the ministers had

U.S. Stocks

decided against holding a meeting, as they usually do, in September. By skipping that session, the group wants to underscore its intention to restrain pumping and drive prices up. Their next conference will be Nov. 16 in Vienna.

Analysis estimate that the cartel, which often is far from its production goal, is pumping about 300,000 barrels a day above its current ceiling of 24.5 million barrels.

OPEC's executive office had advised the ministers that if production gets any higher, buyers could quickly build up their stocks of oil and that could lead to weaker prices.

Stocks Track Bond Slump
U.S. stocks closed broadly lower, tracking heavy bond markets amid concerns the Federal Reserve will need to raise interest rates again in the face of rising commodity prices and a weak dollar.

Bloomberg Business News reported from New York.

The Dow Jones Industrial average

age fell 24.42 points to 3,790.41, following four days of gains.

New York Stock Exchange trading was active, with volume of 288.39 million shares, down from 288.39 million on Tuesday. Seven shares fell on the Big Board for every six that rose.

Shares of oil companies were lower as crude oil prices rose to a 12-month high of \$19.86 a barrel, up 91 cents from Tuesday. Exxon fell 1 1/2 to 57 1/2. Texaco weakened 1/4 to 63 1/2, and Chevron edged 1/4 lower to 44 1/4.

"If these oil prices hold steady, pretty soon you would expect oil stocks eventually catch up and join the party," said Alvin Silber, oil analyst at Herzog Helne Geduld.

Some investors used the decline as a chance to buy stocks at lower prices. "This market has gotten overly concerned about interest rates," Thomas Stevens, chief investment officer at Wilshire Asset Management, "Stock prices have been gratifying all over the place as if we have come to some kind of prescience."

Cott fell 3 1/2 to 14 1/2 after the stock's investment rating was reduced by brokers when the company made a disappointing presentation to analysts, prompting a Lehman Brothers analyst to downgrade the stock to "neutral" from "buy."

International Game shares fell 1 1/2 to 18 1/2 after the company said it was "comfortable with the lower end" of Wall Street analysts' estimates for the current financial year.

The Dow

Daily closings of the Dow Jones Industrial average

4000

NYSE Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Int'l	40,672	21 1/4	19 1/4	19 1/4	-1 1/4
Exxon	41,415	56 3/4	57 1/2	57 1/2	-1 1/2
Amgen	25,577	21 1/4	21 1/4	21 1/4	-1 1/4
Amgen	25,577	21 1/4	21 1/4	21 1/4	-1 1/4
Amgen	25,577	21 1/4	21 1/4	21 1/4	-1 1/4
Amgen	25,577	21 1/4	21 1/4	21 1/4	-1 1/4
Amgen	25,577	21 1/4	21 1/4	21 1/4	-1 1/4
Amgen	25,577	21 1/4	21 1/4	21 1/4	-1 1/4
Amgen	25,577	21 1/4	21 1/4	21 1/4	-1 1/4
Amgen	25,577	21 1/4	21 1/4	21 1/4	-1 1/4

NASDAQ Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
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Amgen	25,577	21 1/4	21 1/4	21 1/4	-1 1/4
Amgen	25,577	21 1/4	21 1/4	21 1/4	-1 1/4
Amgen	25,577	21 1/4	21 1/4	21 1/4	-1 1/4
Amgen	25,577	21 1/4	21 1/4	21 1/4	-1 1/4
Amgen	25,577	21 1/4	21 1/4	21 1/4	-1 1/4
Amgen	25,577	21 1/4	21 1/4	21 1/4	-1 1/4

AMEX Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Amgen	40,672	21 1/4	19 1/4	19 1/4	-1 1/4
Exxon	41,415	56 3/4	57 1/2	57 1/2	-1 1/2
Amgen	25,577	21 1/4	21 1/4	21 1/4	-1 1/4
Amgen	25,577	21 1/4	21 1/4	21 1/4	-1 1/4
Amgen	25,577	21 1/4	21 1/4	21 1/4	-1 1/4
Amgen	25,577	21 1/4	21 1/4	21 1/4	-1 1/4
Amgen	25,577	21 1/4	21 1/4	21 1/4	-1 1/4
Amgen	25,577	21 1/4	21 1/4	21 1/4	-1 1/4
Amgen	25,577	21 1/4	21 1/4	21 1/4	-1 1/4

Market Sale

Today	Prev.
NYSE	288.39
AMEX	288.39
NASDAQ	288.39

Dow Jones Averages

Open High Low Last Chg.

1993 1994

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1993	1994	1993	1994	1993
1993	1994	1993	1994	1993
1993	1994	1993	1994	1993
1993	1994	1993	1994	1993
1993	1994	1993	1994	1993
1993	1994	1993	1994	1993
1993	1994	1993	1994	1993
1993	1994	1993	1994	1993
1993	1994	1993	1994	1993
1993	1994	1993	1994	1993

Standard & Poor's Indexes

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1993	1994	1993	1994	1993
1993	1994	1993	1994	1993
1993	1994	1993	1994	1993
1993	1994	1993	1994	1993
1993	1994	1993	1994	1993
1993	1994	1993	1994	1993
1993	1994	1993	1994	1993
1993	1994	1993	1994	1993
1993	1994	1993	1994	1993
1993	1994	1993	1994	1993

NYSE Indexes

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1993	1994	1993	1994	1993
1993	1994	1993	1994	1993
1993	1994	1993	1994	1993
1993	1994	1993	1994	1993
1993	1994	1993	1994	1993
1993	1994	1993	1994	1993
1993	1994	1993	1994	1993
1993	1994	1993	1994	1993
1993	1994	1993	1994	1993
1993	1994	1993	1994	1993

AMEX Stock Index

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1993	1994	1993	1994	1993
1993	1994	1993	1994	1993
1993	1994	1993	1994	1993
1993	1994	1993	1994	1993
1993	1994	1993	1994	1993
1993	1994	1993	1994	1993
1993	1994	1993	1994	1993
1993	1994	1993	1994	1993
1993	1994	1993	1994	1993
1993	1994	1993	1994	1993

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1993	1994	1993	1994	1993
1993	1994	1993	1994	1993
1993	1994	1993	1994	1993
1993	1994	1993	1994	1993
1993	1994	1993	1994	1993
1993	1994	1993	1994	1993
1993	1994	1993	1994	1993
1993	1994	1993	1994	1993
1993	1994	1993	1994	1993
1993	1994	1993	1994	1993

NYSE Diary

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1993	1994	1993	1994	1993
1993	1994	1993	1994	1993
1993	1994	1993	1994	1993
1993	1994	1993	1994	1993
1993	1994	1993	1994	1993
1993	1994	1993	1994	1993
1993	1994	1993	1994	1993
1993	1994	1993	1994	1993
1993	1994	1993	1994	1993
1993	1994	1993	1994	1993

AMEX Diary

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1993	1994	1993	1994	1993
1993	1994	1993	1994	1993
1993	1994	1993	1994	1993
1993	1994	1993	1994	1993
1993	1994	1993	1994	1993
1993	1994	1993	1994	1993
1993	1994	1993	1994	1993
1993	1994	1993	1994	1993
1993	1994	1993	1994	1993
1993	1994	1993	1994	1993

NASDAQ Diary

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1993	1994	1993	1994	1993
1993	1994	1993	1994	1993
1993	1994	1993	1994	1993
1993	1994	1993	1994	1993
1993	1994	1993	1994	1993
1993	1994	1993	1994	1993
1993	1994	1993	1994	1993
1993	1994	1993	1994	1993
1993	1994	1993	1994	1993
1993	1994	1993	1994	1993

Spot Commodities

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1993	1994	1993	1994	1993
1993	1994	1993	1994	1993
1993	1994	1993	1994	1993
1993	1994	1993	1994	1993
1993	1994	1993	1994	1993
1993	1994	1993	1994	1993
1993	1994	1993	1994	1993
1993	1994	1993	1994	1993
1993	1994	1993	1994	1993
1993	1994	1993	1994	1993

Market Sale

Today	Prev.
NYSE	288.39
AMEX	288.39
NASDAQ	288.39

U.S. FUTURES

U.S. Associated Press

1993 1994

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1993	1994	1993	1994	1993
1993	1994	1993	1994	1993
1993	1994	1993	1994	1993
1993	1994	1993	1994	1993
1993	1994	1993	1994	1993
1993	1994	1993	1994	1993
1993	1994	1993	1994	1993
1993	1994	1993	1994	1993
1993	1994	1993	1994	1993
1993	1994	1993	1994	1993
1993	1994	1993	1994	1993

Metals

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1993	1994	1993	1994	1993
1993	1994	1993	1994	1993
1993	1994	1993	1994	1993
1993	1994	1993	1994	1993
1993	1994	1993	1994	1993
1993	1994	1993	1994	1993
1993	1994	1993	1994	1993
1993	1994	1993	1994	1993
1993	1994	1993	1994	1993
1993	1994	1993	1994	1993
1993	1994	1993	1994	1993

Financial

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1993	1994	1993	1994	1993
1993	1994	1993	1994	1993
1993	1994	1993	1994	1993
1993	1994	1993	1994	1993
1993	1994	1993	1994	

EUROPE

Cie. de Suez's Sale Of Abeille Raises Strategy Questions

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — Compagnie de Suez SA on Wednesday completed the sale of the last of its Vieoite insurance units, but investors continued to raise questions about the French holding company's strategy.

France's largest reinsurer, Scor SA, bought the country's fourth-largest reinsurer, Abeille Assurance, while also boosting its own capital. Scor paid Suez 1.3 billion French francs (\$228 million) and 19 percent of its equity for Abeille.

Abeille is one of the units that Suez retained after it sold Compagnie Financière du Groupe Vieoite to Commercial Union PLC last week.

The Scor chairman, Patrick Peugeot, said his company could both boost its capital and strengthen its position on the French market.

Scor will pay most of the 1.3 billion francs from funds raised in a recent sale of convertible bonds. As for the equity stake, it will issue new shares reserved for Suez to enable Suez to get close to the 20 percent crucial for consolidation, Mr. Peugeot said.

Taking a stake in Scor isn't expected to be a long-term commitment for Suez, given that it's already divested its Groupe Vieoite assets, said a trader at Credit Suisse First Boston.

Mr. Peugeot said French reinsurers are chronically underrepresented in their domestic market. They have between 35 percent and 38 percent of the French market, com-

pared with the United States, where domestic reinsurers have up to 85 percent of the market.

The acquisition of Abeille will bring Scor's share of the French market to about 17 percent, from the current 15 percent.

Announcing the sale of Vieoite last week, the Suez chairman, Gerard Worms, said he was temporarily hanging onto Abeille.

Michael Huttner, an insurance industry analyst at Barclays de Zoete Wedd in London, noted uncertainty about whether the sum of 10 billion francs cited as a net gain last week by Mr. Worms included the sale of Abeille. A Suez spokeswoman said the question should be clarified at a Suez shareholder meeting.

Suez will not see a significant recovery in earnings until 1995, with this year simply marking a further step in the company's rehabilitation after the worst results in its 135-year history in 1992, Mr. Worms said.

Suez had a loss of 1.87 billion francs in 1992, its first loss ever. It had a net profit of 1.58 billion francs a year.

"People are wondering if Suez is going to be an active shareholder or just a sleepy investor," said Jacques-Franck Dossin at CS First Boston in London. "They're sitting on lots of cash." (Bloomberg, AFX)

Status Quo for Bank of England

By Erik Ipsen

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The Bank of England has hit a dead end in its attempts to gain more independence, and that state of affairs is likely to continue for the next few years, the bank's governor, Eddie George, said Wednesday.

Mr. George ruled out any chance of the central bank gaining the kind of independent status now held by its Continental counterparts "in the lifetime of the present government" — which could wait as long as 1997 before calling elections.

He also poured cold water on the notion that a recent decision to publish minutes of the monetary policy meetings he holds with the

chancellor of the Exchequer gave the bank effective veto power over the government's decisions on interest rates.

"You shouldn't overdo this 'publications of the minutes' thing," Mr. George told foreign journalists at a news conference. "It is not inconceivable that he could override my advice if he felt it was technically flawed."

On European monetary union, Mr. George insisted that it was some time off. He said that until the problem of structural unemployment had been tackled in a number of European countries, it would be wrong to move to a single currency.

"Part of the answer to structural unemployment is exchange-rate adjustment," he said.

As a bank regulator in one of the world's largest derivatives markets, Mr. George said that the risks to the financial system from those products had been exaggerated.

"People get terrified by the huge numbers involved, but that is not a measure of the risk," he said. "The actual risk is quite small." He estimated that the risk was only 5 percent of the multibillion-dollar market's size.

Mr. George also rejected calls for tough new regulations on derivatives. The Bank of England's approach, he said, was not to examine the banks' exposures but to make sure that their models and systems for assessing such risks were up to snuff.

Court Rescues PVC Makers Again

Reuters

BRUSSELS — A slip of the pen cost the European Commission its five-and-a-half-year battle to fine 14 companies alleged to have been operating a plastics cartel, according to a ruling Wednesday by the European Court of Justice.

But the commission immediately struck back by saying it would propose the fines, which totaled \$27.5 million, once more and begin the process all over again.

The fines involved an alleged cartel operated by the companies in the PVC, or polyvinylchloride, sector of the chemical industry.

The European court, based in Luxembourg, ruled that Jacques Delors, president of the commission, had signed the original decision in only three of the five official languages, an oversight that it said invalidated the entire process.

The court also decided that there

were important differences between the German-language and the English and French texts of the commission's decision and that changes had been made by people who lacked authority to make them.

"Acts tainted by an irregularity whose gravity is so obvious that it cannot be tolerated by the Community legal order must be treated as having no legal effect," the court said in its judgment.

The court also said it was ordering the commission to pay its legal costs and those of the companies.

Among the companies that were granted a reprieve were Solvay SA of Belgium, which had been fined \$4.1 million, Elf-Aquitaine of France, fined \$3.75 million, Imperial Chemical Industries PLC of Britain, fined \$2.9 million, and

BASF AG and Hoechst AG of Germany, each fined \$1.75 million.

It was the court's final ruling in a legal process that began soon after the fines were first imposed in late 1988. They were declared void in 1992, but the commission appealed that ruling.

Although Mr. Delors signed French, German and English versions of the decision, the documents were then given to another official to sign the Dutch and Italian versions.

This, the court ruled, rendered the decision invalid because the papers could be signed only by the commission's president and his executive secretary.

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British Gas Slumps on Pricing Cap

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Shares of British Gas PLC fell almost 6 percent Wednesday after the U.K. gas industry's regulator unveiled a formula to limit price increases at the company's transportation and storage unit.

Clare Spottiswoode, director general of the Office of Gas Supply, said increases should be limited to the inflation rate minus five percentage points.

The chief executive of British Gas, Cedric Brown, called the decision "very tough."

"Taken together with regulatory pressures on its gas business as a whole, it will be difficult for the company to justify any increase in dividends for 1994," he said.

British Gas shares fell 17 to 272 pence (\$4.13) on the London Stock Exchange.

Mr. Brown said the formula would lead to a "substantial" reduction in a planned investment of \$900 million annually over three years in TransCo, the company formed to take control of British Gas's transportation and storage assets.

The price formula will run until March 31, 1997, with a starting base of 14.16 pence per therm.

Ms. Spottiswoode said the formula was based on a rate of return of 4 percent to 4.5 percent on existing assets.

(AFX, Bloomberg) (Bloomberg, AFX, Knight-Ridder)

Airlines Cautiously Look for Profit in '94

Reuters

GENEVA — The world's major international airlines could be heading for their first profitable year in five years, an official of the International Air Transport Association said Wednesday.

Tom Murphy, IATA's senior director for financial services, said improvements in traffic and reduced capacity growth in 1994 suggested a profit on international services for the year of \$1 billion, though he indicated the projection was tentative.

"The signs are very encouraging," Mr. Murphy said, "but a slight change in the good figures now coming in could alter the situation." He said traffic had grown 8 percent in the first four months of 1994, while seat availability had risen only 5 percent.

"If these two stay at these levels, then maybe —

and it's only maybe — we'll see a net profit of \$1 billion at the end of the year," he said.

Last year, the association's 224 member airlines had a combined loss of \$4.1 billion on international services. Over the past four years, the carriers' losses have totaled \$15.6 billion.

"We are hopeful that if traffic growth continues as the world emerges from recession and we have capacity under control, which should produce an increase in yields, and if the airlines can continue to reduce costs, then maybe we will be in profit for the first time in five years," Mr. Murphy said.

The association's director-general, Pierre Jeaniot, said that a return to profit on international services was "the overwhelming issue" for the world's airlines.

Wella to Buy Perfume Maker

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

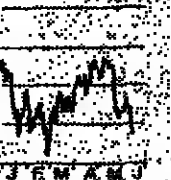

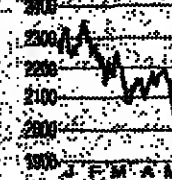
DARMSTADT, Germany — Wella AG said Wednesday it would acquire most of privately owned Milthens KG, giving the German hair-care company an enhanced presence in the perfumes and cosmetics market.

Wella refused to say how much it was paying for its stake of "more than 90 percent" in Milthens, which had 1993 sales of more than 500 million Deutsche marks (\$304 million) and has about 1,700 employees. The takeover, which will more than triple Wella's sales in the perfume sector, includes brands such as 4711, Sabatini and Tosca and worldwide licensing rights for Gucci perfumes.

At Wella's annual meeting, its chairman, Peter Zühlsdorff, said sales in the first five months of the year rose 12 percent. He forecast sales in 1994 would rise about 15 percent from 2.9 billion DM in 1993. He also said profit would show stronger growth than sales. Wella's net profit last year was 106.1 million DM. The full-year forecast took into account the consolidation of hair-care brands acquired from SmithKline Beecham AG.

(AFX, Bloomberg)

Investor's Europe

Frankfurt DAX	London FTSE 100 index	Paris CAC 40		
				
Exchange	Index	Wednesday Close	Friday Close	% Change
Amsterdam	AEX	400.78	401.58	-0.15
Brussels	Stock Index	7,801.78	7,806.58	+0.04
Frankfurt	DAX	2,074.70	2,074.70	Unch.
Frankfurt	FAZ	788.48	788.68	+0.02
Helsinki	HEX	1,881.98	1,881.98	+0.02
London	Financial Times 30	2,399.30	2,397.00	-0.10
London	FTSE 100	2,345.80	2,339.80	-0.20
Madrid	General Index	3,201.98	3,201.12	-0.25
Milan	MIB	1,168.00	1,168.00	-0.04
Paris	CAC 40	1,886.38	1,879.88	-0.68
Stockholm	Affarsveiden	1,886.68	1,851.15	-0.34
Vienna	Stock Index	483.31	487.32	+0.43
Zurich	SSB	956.82	956.82	-0.98

Sources: Reuters AFP International Herald Tribune

Sources: Reuters, AFP International Market Tribune

Very briefly:

- Germany took steps to arm itself against insider trading when the Parliament's finance committee approved a bill requiring companies to disclose all information that might affect prices of their stocks and bonds. The bill would also establish a watchdog body for the securities industry and would make insider trading punishable by up to five years in prison.
- Banque Nationale de Paris said its New York-based money management firm, a 50-50 joint venture with Newburger & Beran, would be able to offer global asset management to both U.S. and non-U.S. investors. It said this followed the Federal Reserve's approval of the venture. BNP/Newburger & Beran, last month.
- Thames Water PLC, London's water utility, said its pretax profit in the year ended March 31 dropped 4 percent, to £242 million (\$367 million) and said results had been burdened by costs of revamping its international operations.
- London Electricity PLC said its pretax profit for the year ended March 31 rose 28 percent, to £186.5 million, and the company cited strong results in its airport business.
- Glaxo Holdings PLC said Sir Paul Girolami, its chairman, would retire from his post Nov. 18 but did not say when a successor would be named.
- Vseobecná Uverova Banka, the largest Slovak commercial bank, will double its equity from the current figure of 2.04 billion Slovak koruny (\$62 million), the Prague daily Hospodarske Noviny reported.
- Spain's industrial price index rose 0.1 percent in April from March and rose 4.1 percent on an annual basis. In March it posted a monthly rise of 0.2 percent and an annual rise also at 4.1 percent.
- The European Union and Russia will sign agreements to facilitate trade in uranium and steel at the EU summit in Corfu, Greece, next week. EU officials said.
- Volvo AB said it had acquired more than 99 percent of the shares of its food unit Branded Consumer Products AB, the former food operations of Procordia AB, through an offer for outstanding shares that officially expired Friday.

Reuters, AFX, Bloomberg, Knight-Ridder

NASDAQ

Wednesday's 4 p.m.
This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 52 High Low Latest Chg

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South Korea Says It Will Ease Laws On Car Imports

Agence France Press

SEOUL — South Korea promised Wednesday to allow more foreign access to its auto market but stayed noncommittal on a U.S. request to lower tariffs, officials said.

But the South Korean pledge was too vague to satisfy American auto-industry executives, who are in Seoul for a campaign to open the auto market.

"As many as 50,000 foreign cars could have been sold a year on this market if foreign firms were given easier access," Andrew Card, head of the American Automobile Manufacturers Association, said after talks with South Korea's trade minister, Kim Chul Su.

Mr. Kim promised to ease regulations to accelerate car imports but remained noncommittal on Mr. Card's proposal that South Korea cut tariffs, which now run up to 10 percent, Mr. Kim's office said.

Mr. Card said that South Korea imported only 1,300 U.S.-made cars last year, compared with 110,000 Korean cars sold in the U.S. market last year.

The U.S. auto representative also asked Mr. Kim to simplify red tape on local sales of foreign cars and to end tax audits of foreign car buyers here, Mr. Kim's office said. A statement issued by Mr. Kim's office said no more tax audits would be conducted on foreign car purchasers.

Details were not disclosed, but South Korea has indicated that regulations on procurement taxes, television commercials and showrooms for foreign cars would be eased.

Mr. Card and other association delegates arrived Tuesday in Seoul

for a five-day visit including talks with President Kim Young Sam.

South Korea imported 4,400 cars in 1992 and only 1,900 last year.

Bond Markets Crack Open

With a potential military crisis looming on the Korean peninsula, this would not seem to be the ideal time to sell foreign investors on South Korean debt.

Even so, South Korea is planning to open its bond market next month, Bloomberg Business News reported.

On July 1, foreign investors will be allowed to buy convertible bonds — bonds that can be converted to stock — issued by small South Korean companies, and foreign securities companies will be able to underwrite government bonds.

In 1995, foreigners will be invited to invest in South Korea bonds through special mutual funds, while international organizations will be permitted to issue won-denominated bonds.

But a genuine opening of the bond market will not take place until after 1997, when foreigners will be allowed to buy unguaranteed, long-term corporate bonds issued by small companies.

Despite the easier access, the uncertainty over the nuclear arms situation in North Korea probably will keep foreign investors away from now, brokers said.

The heightened tensions already are having an impact on South Korea's bond and stock markets.

South Korea-issued bond yields, which move in the opposite direction of bond prices, soared recently as the market value of the bonds fell.

Hyundai: Out of the Box

Container-Making Unit Plans to Diversify

Reuters

ULSAN, South Korea — The world's largest producer of containers, Hyundai Precision & Industry Co., is planning diversification in the face of a global slump in demand.

Hyundai Precision, a subsidiary of Hyundai Group, wants to change its image of making shipping containers and boost its high-tech sectors — aerospace, military hardware and vehicles.

"We will make every effort to become the leading integrated machinery manufacturer at home and abroad," said Song Byung Yul, executive vice president.

Established in 1977, Hyundai Precision accounts for 30 percent of the world's container market but is increasingly being challenged in the field of low-value, labor-intensive steel dry-cargo containers.

"We have been losing global price competitiveness since 1987 because of wage hikes and high inflation, but we will try hard to keep our reputation as the largest container maker," Mr. Song said.

The company has already gone upward in the market, raising its production of stainless-steel refrigeration containers, which increasingly are preferred for environmental reasons. Its goal is to make 12,000 this year.

Labor costs are pushing production overseas, and the company established Hyundai de Mexico SA in 1989 to make steel and aluminum dry-cargo

containers. It also extended manufacturing to Thailand, Indonesia and China.

A sharp reduction in demand and a strike hurt business last year. Hyundai Precision posted a loss of 48.9 billion won (\$60 million) on sales of 1.35 trillion won in 1993, after a 5.6 billion won profit on sales of 1.27 trillion won the year before.

Containers accounted for 18 percent of sales last year, down from 34 percent in 1992. Vehicles now represent the largest portion of sales, 31 percent last year, compared with 22 percent in 1992.

Starting with car parts, including transmissions and axles, Hyundai Precision developed the Galloper in 1990 in a link with Mitsubishi Motors. Galloper accounts for more than half of domestic four-wheel-drive demand.

The company received a boost last year when the Anglo-French consortium GEC Alsthom chose the company as a leading contractor for South Korea's first high-speed train project.

Aerospace is among its brightest prospects. The company makes helicopters and aircraft parts and hopes to build commuter planes. Hyundai-Yak Aerospace Co. was set up this year with Yak Aircraft Corp. of Russia to develop and make 30-seater and 150-seater aircraft starting in 1996.

Analysts said Hyundai Precision would make a profit this year. "The company has been showing improvement, especially in management and by cutting heavy financing costs," said David Kim of Schroders Securities.

Rising Role Is Seen for Mideast Oil

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SINGAPORE — The International Energy Agency said Wednesday that Asia's dependence on imported oil would rise to about 65 percent in 2010 from about 35 percent currently.

TEA countries and other consuming areas, notably Asia, will become increasingly dependent on imports of oil from the Middle East," John Ferriter, the agency's deputy executive director, said at a conference.

"Import dependence per se is not the true measure of concern," he said. "Rather it is the vulnerability to economic dislocation in the event of supply disruption."

Mr. Ferriter said that agency member countries had agreed to hold oil stocks equal to at least 90 days' net imports to enhance energy security, and that nonmember countries whose demand for oil is growing might not be equipped to deal with a supply disruption.

The agency comprises the 25 members of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, with the exception of Mexico and Iceland.

Supply disruptions could place an extra burden on countries that do belong to the agency in times of oil-supply crises, particularly as their share of world oil consumption declined and refineries reduced oil stocks, Mr. Ferriter said.

He added that most Asian countries did not have an energy security system, although the Association of Southeast Asian Nations has an oil-sharing arrangement on paper. ASEAN groups the net oil exporters Brunei, Indonesia and Malaysia with the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand, which are net importers.

The number of private companies rose 33,500 to 271,400 in the first quarter, the Administration of Industry and Commerce reported.

(Reuters, AFP, AP, FFX)

Investor's Asia

Index	Value	% Change
Hong Kong Hang Seng	10,111.16	+0.42
Singapore Straits Times	2,276.30	+0.36
Tokyo Nikkei 225	10,111.16	+0.42
London FTSE 100	2,276.30	+0.36
Paris CAC 40	2,276.30	+0.36
Frankfurt DAX	2,276.30	+0.36
Amsterdam AEX	2,276.30	+0.36
Brussels BELX 20	2,276.30	+0.36
Madrid IBEX 35	2,276.30	+0.36
Stockholm OMX	2,276.30	+0.36
Copenhagen NASDAQ	2,276.30	+0.36
Oslo OBX	2,276.30	+0.36
Warsaw WIG	2,276.30	+0.36
Prague PX	2,276.30	+0.36
Budapest BUX	2,276.30	+0.36
Sofia SOFI	2,276.30	+0.36
Belgrade BELEX	2,276.30	+0.36
Bratislava BRAT	2,276.30	+0.36
Ljubljana LJUB	2,276.30	+0.36
Zagreb ZAG	2,276.30	+0.36
Belgrade BELEX	2,276.30	+0.36
Bratislava BRAT	2,276.30	+0.36
Ljubljana LJUB	2,276.30	+0.36
Zagreb ZAG	2,276.30	+0.36

Very briefly:

- International Business Machines Corp. will set up a headquarters for Southeast Asian computer operations in Australia.
- Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. expects worldwide shipments of air-conditioning equipment to expand to 21 million units in the five years to March 1999, from 15.7 million in the five years to March 1994.
- Creative Technology Ltd. shares made a strong debut on the Singapore Stock Exchange, rising as much as 16 percent from their offering price.
- Tokyo department-store sales fell 6.8 percent in May from a year earlier to 188 billion yen (\$2 billion).
- China Pharmaceutical Enterprise & Investment Corp. was oversubscribed more than three times at its public offering in Hong Kong.
- All Nippon Airways Co. applied for twice-weekly flights between Osaka and Tsingtao, China, starting in September.
- Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Corp. unit NTT Data Communications Systems won an order jointly with Hitachi Ltd. and Sun Microsystems Corp. to install a computer system for China's postal savings system.

Reuters, Bloomberg, AP, AFP, Knight Ridder

China's Inflation Rate Fell in May

Bloomberg Business News

BEIJING — China's inflation rate dropped in May for the second consecutive month, the State Statistics Bureau reported Wednesday, but other data suggested that the economy was continuing to heat up, and the bureau cautioned against any letup in the battle against rising prices.

Retail prices in May were 18.9 percent higher than in the same month of 1993, with the year-on-year increase down from 19.5 percent in April and 20.3 percent in March, according to the report, carried by the official Xinhua press agency.

"It's still very important to bring soaring prices under control," the agency quoted a bureau economist as saying.

Industrial output was up 17.3 percent in May, compared with 16

percent in the first quarter, the bureau reported. Retail sales from January to May were up 4.5 percent, after adjusting for inflation, from the like period in 1993. From January through April, retail sales were up 4.2 percent from a year earlier, after inflation.

The number of private companies rose 33,500 to 271,400 in the first quarter, the Administration of Industry and Commerce reported.

(Reuters, AFP, AP, FFX)

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

PERSONALS

FINN

MANY CONGRATULATIONS on reaching the big FIVE 55s. May you be as healthy as you are.

With best wishes from all your friends at the International Herald Tribune.

May the sacred heart of Jesus be adored, glorified, loved and prayed through the world, now and forever. Sacred Heart of Jesus, pray for us, Saint John, helper of the hopeless, pray for us.

Mary CORREY, previously of Boston Trust and American Express, died at 80 on June 10, 1994.

THANK YOU SACRED HEART OF JESUS for the love and support you gave me.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Attention visitors from the U.S.!

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AGS, AMSTERDAM (31) 20 72 22
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FRENCH RIVIERA

ST TROPEZ, 320 sq. m. living space on 6,000 sq. m. plot, swimming pool, tennis court, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living areas, 2 terraces, 2 garages, 2 cars, 2 boats, 2 horses, 2 dogs, 2 cats, 2 birds, 2 fish, 2 plants, 2 flowers, 2 trees, 2 bushes, 2 shrubs, 2 herbs, 2 spices, 2 fruits, 2 vegetables, 2 grains, 2 legumes, 2 nuts, 2 seeds, 2 oils, 2 vinegars, 2 wines, 2 beers, 2 spirits, 2 soft drinks, 2 juices, 2 teas, 2 coffees, 2 chocolates, 2 candies, 2 pastries, 2 cakes, 2 pies, 2 tarts, 2 puddings, 2 soups, 2 salads, 2 meats, 2 fish, 2 eggs, 2 dairy products, 2 fruits, 2 vegetables, 2 grains, 2 legumes, 2 nuts, 2 seeds, 2 oils, 2 vinegars, 2 wines, 2 beers, 2 spirits, 2 soft drinks, 2 juices, 2 teas, 2 coffees, 2 chocolates, 2 candies, 2 pastries, 2 cakes, 2 pies, 2 tarts, 2 puddings, 2 soups, 2 salads, 2 meats, 2 fish, 2 eggs, 2 dairy products, 2 fruits, 2 vegetables, 2 grains, 2 legumes, 2 nuts, 2 seeds, 2 oils, 2 vinegars, 2 wines, 2 beers, 2 spirits, 2 soft drinks, 2 juices, 2 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products, 2 fruits, 2 vegetables, 2 grains, 2 legumes, 2 nuts, 2 seeds, 2 oils, 2 vinegars, 2 wines, 2 beers, 2 spirits, 2 soft drinks, 2 juices, 2 teas,

(Continued)

12 April 2004

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E-F		F-G		G-H		H-I		I-J		J-K		K-L		L-M		M-N		N-O		O-P		P-Q		Q-R		R-S		S-T		T-U		U-V		V-W		W-X		X-Y		Y-Z																																																											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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Year	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100
1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2																

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NAME	AGE	SEX	REL	DATE	TIME	PLACE	REMARKS
John Smith	25	M	H	1910	10	100	100
Mary Smith	22	F	W	1910	10	100	100
James Smith	20	M	S	1910	10	100	100
Elizabeth Smith	18	F	D	1910	10	100	100
William Smith	15	M	S	1910	10	100	100
Anna Smith	12	F	D	1910	10	100	100
Charles Smith	10	M	S	1910	10	100	100
John Smith	8	M	S	1910	10	100	100
Mary Smith	6	F	D	1910	10	100	100
James Smith	4	M	S	1910	10	100	100
Elizabeth Smith	2	F	D	1910	10	100	100
William Smith	1	M	S	1910	10	100	100
Anna Smith	1	F	D	1910	10	100	100
Charles Smith	1	M	S	1910	10	100	100
John Smith	1	M	S	1910	10	100	100
Mary Smith	1	F	D	1910	10	100	100
James Smith	1	M	S	1910	10	100	100
Elizabeth Smith	1	F	D	1910	10	100	100
William Smith	1	M	S	1910	10	100	100
Anna Smith	1	F	D	1910	10	100	100
Charles Smith	1	M	S	1910	10	100	100
John Smith	1	M	S	1910	10	100	100
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James Smith	1	M	S	1910	10	100	100
Elizabeth Smith	1	F	D	1910	10	100	100
William Smith	1	M	S	1910	10	100	100
Anna Smith	1	F	D	1910	10	100	100
Charles Smith	1	M	S	1910	10	100	100
John Smith	1	M	S	1910	10	100	100
Mary Smith	1	F	D	1910	10	100	100
James Smith	1	M	S	1910	10	100	100
Elizabeth Smith	1	F	D	1910	10	100	100
William Smith	1	M	S	1910	10	100	100
Anna Smith	1	F	D	1910	10	100	100
Charles Smith	1	M	S	1910	10	100	100
John Smith	1	M	S	1910	10	100	100
Mary Smith	1						

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姓名	性别	年龄	籍贯	职业	住址	备注
王德胜	男	45	山东	工人	XX路XX号	
李秀英	女	38	河北	教师	XX街XX号	
张国强	男	52	河南	农民	XX村XX组	
刘小红	女	28	江苏	医生	XX医院	
陈大伟	男	35	浙江	工程师	XX公司	
赵子龙	男	40	安徽	商人	XX市场	
周美兰	女	30	湖北	护士	XX医院	
吴建民	男	48	江西	工人	XX厂	
孙丽娟	女	25	湖南	学生	XX学校	
郑永年	男	55	四川	农民	XX村	
冯小芳	女	33	广东	教师	XX学校	
马志远	男	42	广西	工人	XX厂	
徐文娟	女	27	福建	医生	XX医院	
郭大刚	男	37	山西	商人	XX市场	
梁小梅	女	31	陕西	工人	XX厂	
黄志强	男	44	甘肃	农民	XX村	
曹丽霞	女	29	宁夏	教师	XX学校	
周建伟	男	39	青海	工人	XX厂	
孙美娟	女	26	新疆	学生	XX学校	
郑永年	男	55	四川	农民	XX村	
冯小芳	女	33	广东	教师	XX学校	
马志远	男	42	广西	工人	XX厂	
徐文娟	女	27	福建	医生	XX医院	
郭大刚	男	37	山西	商人	XX市场	
梁小梅	女	31	陕西	工人	XX厂	
黄志强	男	44	甘肃	农民	XX村	
曹丽霞	女	29	宁夏	教师	XX学校	
周建伟	男	39	青海	工人	XX厂	
孙美娟	女	26	新疆	学生	XX学校	

[illegible][illegible]

1. The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the Congress, dated January 1, 1861. It is a formal address, and it begins with the words "I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th inst. and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration."

2. The second part of the document is a letter from the Secretary of the United States to the Congress, dated January 1, 1861. It is a formal address, and it begins with the words "I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th inst. and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration."

3. The third part of the document is a letter from the Secretary of the United States to the Congress, dated January 1, 1861. It is a formal address, and it begins with the words "I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th inst. and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration."

4. The fourth part of the document is a letter from the Secretary of the United States to the Congress, dated January 1, 1861. It is a formal address, and it begins with the words "I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th inst. and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration."

5. The fifth part of the document is a letter from the Secretary of the United States to the Congress, dated January 1, 1861. It is a formal address, and it begins with the words "I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th inst. and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration."

6. The sixth part of the document is a letter from the Secretary of the United States to the Congress, dated January 1, 1861. It is a formal address, and it begins with the words "I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th inst. and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration."

7. The seventh part of the document is a letter from the Secretary of the United States to the Congress, dated January 1, 1861. It is a formal address, and it begins with the words "I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th inst. and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration."

8. The eighth part of the document is a letter from the Secretary of the United States to the Congress, dated January 1, 1861. It is a formal address, and it begins with the words "I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th inst. and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration."

9. The ninth part of the document is a letter from the Secretary of the United States to the Congress, dated January 1, 1861. It is a formal address, and it begins with the words "I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th inst. and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration."

10. The tenth part of the document is a letter from the Secretary of the United States to the Congress, dated January 1, 1861. It is a formal address, and it begins with the words "I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th inst. and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration."

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[illegible]

姓名	性别	年龄	籍贯	职业	住址	备注
王德胜	男	45	山东	农民	山东烟台	
李德胜	男	35	河北	工人	河北保定	
张德胜	男	55	河南	商人	河南郑州	
赵德胜	男	25	江苏	学生	江苏南京	
刘德胜	男	65	浙江	医生	浙江杭州	
陈德胜	男	30	广东	教师	广东广州	
周德胜	男	40	四川	工程师	四川成都	
吴德胜	男	50	湖北	记者	湖北武汉	
孙德胜	男	20	湖南	农民	湖南长沙	
郑德胜	男	60	福建	商人	福建厦门	
冯德胜	男	30	广西	工人	广西桂林	
马德胜	男	40	云南	学生	云南昆明	
朱德胜	男	50	贵州	教师	贵州贵阳	
高德胜	男	20	陕西	农民	陕西西安	
何德胜	男	60	甘肃	商人	甘肃兰州	
周德胜	男	30	宁夏	工人	宁夏银川	
吴德胜	男	40	青海	学生	青海西宁	
孙德胜	男	50	新疆	教师	新疆乌鲁木齐	
郑德胜	男	20	内蒙古	农民	内蒙古呼和浩特	
冯德胜	男	60	吉林	商人	吉林长春	
马德胜	男	30	辽宁	工人	辽宁沈阳	
朱德胜	男	40	黑龙江	学生	黑龙江哈尔滨	
高德胜	男	50	河北	教师	河北石家庄	
何德胜	男	20	山东	农民	山东济南	
周德胜	男	60	河南	商人	河南郑州	
吴德胜	男	30	江苏	工人	江苏南京	
孙德胜	男	40	浙江	学生	浙江杭州	
郑德胜	男	50	广东	教师	广东广州	
冯德胜	男	20	四川	农民	四川成都	
马德胜	男	60	湖北	商人	湖北武汉	
朱德胜	男	30	湖南	工人	湖南长沙	
高德胜	男	40	福建	学生	福建厦门	
何德胜	男	50	广西	教师	广西桂林	
周德胜	男	20	云南	农民	云南昆明	
吴德胜	男	60	贵州	商人	贵州贵阳	
孙德胜	男	30	陕西	工人	陕西西安	
郑德胜	男	40	甘肃	学生	甘肃兰州	
冯德胜	男	50	宁夏	教师	宁夏银川	
马德胜	男	20	青海	农民	青海西宁	
朱德胜	男	60	新疆	商人	新疆乌鲁木齐	
高德胜	男	30	内蒙古	工人	内蒙古呼和浩特	
何德胜	男	40	吉林	学生	吉林长春	
周德胜	男	50	辽宁	教师	辽宁沈阳	
吴德胜	男	20	黑龙江	农民	黑龙江哈尔滨	
孙德胜	男	60	河北	商人	河北石家庄	
郑德胜	男	30	山东	工人	山东济南	
冯德胜	男	40	河南	学生	河南郑州	
马德胜	男	50	江苏	教师	江苏南京	
朱德胜	男	20	浙江	农民	浙江杭州	
高德胜	男	60	广东	商人	广东广州	
何德胜	男	30	四川	工人	四川成都	
周德胜	男	40	湖北	学生	湖北武汉	
吴德胜	男	50	湖南	教师	湖南长沙	
孙德胜	男	20	福建	农民	福建厦门	
郑德胜	男	60	广西	商人	广西桂林	
冯德胜	男	30	云南	工人	云南昆明	
马德胜	男	40	贵州	学生	贵州贵阳	
朱德胜	男	50	陕西	教师	陕西西安	
高德胜	男	20	甘肃	农民	甘肃兰州	
何德胜	男	60	宁夏	商人	宁夏银川	
周德胜	男	30	青海	工人	青海西宁	
吴德胜	男	40	新疆	学生	新疆乌鲁木齐	
孙德胜	男	50	内蒙古	教师	内蒙古呼和浩特	
郑德胜	男	20	吉林	农民	吉林长春	
冯德胜	男	60	辽宁	商人	辽宁沈阳	
马德胜	男	30	黑龙江	工人	黑龙江哈尔滨	
朱德胜	男	40	河北	学生	河北石家庄	
高德胜	男	50	山东	教师	山东济南	
何德胜	男	20	河南	农民	河南郑州	
周德胜	男					

[illegible]

Name		Age	Sex	Color	Height	Weight	Build	Complexion	Education	Occupation	Marital Status	Religion	Political Party	Home Address	City	State	County	Zip
1	John Doe	35	M	White	5' 10"	180	Medium	Fair	High School	Teacher	Married	Catholic	Democrat	123 Main St	Springfield	Ill.	Clark	62760
2	Jane Smith	28	F	White	5' 5"	120	Slender	Fair	College	Nurse	Married	Protestant	Republican	456 Oak St	Chicago	Ill.	Cook	60601
3	Robert Johnson	42	M	Black	6' 2"	220	Large	Dark	High School	Driver	Married	Baptist	Democrat	789 Elm St	Los Angeles	Calif.	Los Angeles	90001
4	Emily White	31	F	White	5' 8"	140	Medium	Fair	College	Writer	Single	Jewish	Democrat	321 Pine St	New York	N.Y.	Manhattan	10001
5	Michael Brown	25	M	White	5' 11"	170	Medium	Fair	College	Student	Single	Catholic	Democrat	654 Maple St	San Francisco	Calif.	San Francisco	94101
6	Sarah Green	40	F	White	5' 6"	130	Medium	Fair	High School	Homemaker	Married	Protestant	Republican	987 Cedar St	Phoenix	Ariz.	Maricopa	85001
7	David Lee	38	M	Black	6' 0"	200	Medium	Dark	High School	Engineer	Married	Baptist	Democrat	147 Birch St	Seattle	Wash.	King	98101
8	Linda Hall	29	F	White	5' 7"	135	Medium	Fair	College	Librarian	Married	Jewish	Democrat	258 Spruce St	Portland	Ore.	Multnomah	97201
9	Christopher King	45	M	Black	6' 1"	210	Large	Dark	High School	Police Officer	Married	Baptist	Democrat	369 Willow St	San Antonio	Texas	Bexar	78201
10	Michelle Taylor	33	F	White	5' 9"	145	Medium	Fair	College	Marketing	Married	Catholic	Republican	470 Ash St	Denver	Colo.	Denver	80201
11	James Wilson	27	M	White	5' 12"	175	Medium	Fair	College	Software Engineer	Single	Protestant	Democrat	581 Hickory St	San Jose	Calif.	San Jose	95101
12	Amanda Clark	36	F	White	5' 6"	138	Medium	Fair	High School	Retail	Married	Baptist	Republican	692 Poplar St	Indianapolis	Ind.	Marion	46201
13	Benjamin Davis	41	M	Black	6' 3"	230	Large	Dark	High School	Construction	Married	Baptist	Democrat	703 Sycamore St	San Diego	Calif.	San Diego	92101
14	Karen Miller	30	F	White	5' 7"	142	Medium	Fair	College	Graphic Designer	Single	Jewish	Democrat	814 Walnut St	San Francisco	Calif.	San Francisco	94101
15	Gregory Moore	39	M	Black	6' 0"	205	Medium	Dark	High School	Teacher	Married	Baptist	Democrat	925 Chestnut St	Philadelphia	Penn.	Philadelphia	19101
16	Heather Scott	26	F	White	5' 8"	140	Medium	Fair	College	Journalist	Single	Catholic	Democrat	136 Elm St	San Francisco	Calif.	San Francisco	94101
17	Timothy Adams	43	M	Black	6' 1"	215	Large	Dark	High School	Police Officer	Married	Baptist	Democrat	247 Maple St	San Antonio	Texas	Bexar	78201
18	Christina Baker	32	F	White	5' 9"	148	Medium	Fair	College	Marketing	Married	Protestant	Republican	358 Oak St	San Jose	Calif.	San Jose	95101
19	Jonathan Hall	28	M	White	5' 11"	178	Medium	Fair	College	Software Engineer	Single	Catholic	Democrat	469 Pine St	San Francisco	Calif.	San Francisco	94101
20	Stephanie King	37	F	White	5' 7"	140	Medium	Fair	High School	Retail	Married	Baptist	Republican	570 Cedar St	Indianapolis	Ind.	Marion	46201
21	Christopher Lee	46	M	Black	6' 2"	225	Large	Dark	High School	Construction	Married	Baptist	Democrat	681 Birch St	San Diego	Calif.	San Diego	92101
22	Michelle Taylor	34	F	White	5' 8"	145	Medium	Fair	College	Marketing	Married	Catholic	Republican	792 Spruce St	San Francisco	Calif.	San Francisco	94101
23	Benjamin Davis	44	M	Black	6' 3"	235	Large	Dark	High School	Construction	Married	Baptist	Democrat	803 Willow St	San Antonio	Texas	Bexar	78201
24	Karen Miller	31	F	White	5' 7"	142	Medium	Fair	College	Graphic Designer	Single	Jewish	Democrat	914 Ash St	San Jose	Calif.	San Jose	95101
25	Gregory Moore	40	M	Black	6' 0"	210	Medium	Dark	High School									

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خدا عن الاصل

June 15, 1994

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The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: [d] - daily; [w] - weekly; [b] - bi-monthly; [f] fortnightly (every two weeks); [r] - regularly; [t] - twice weekly.

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SPORTS

For Wegerle, Man of Many Lands, the Moment Is 4 Years Too Late

By Ian Thomsen
International Herald Tribune

CHICAGO — Roy Wegerle has passed these three years looking forward to this one month, to this tournament in this prairie of soccer, when his brilliance finally would coalesce on stage. He is 30 and he isn't what he should have become. He really should have become one of the best players in the world.



The moment of truth, which always seemed so far away, is upon him now like a jet. It arrives Saturday and he will meet it from the bench. The most important soccer game played by his adoptive country, and he, its most promising talent, will be a substitute.

Three years ago, the U.S. Congress was preparing to ask President George Bush to dispense with naturalization procedure and declare Wegerle an American citizen. Three years later and circumstance, which marks Wegerle out of a lot of games, threatens now to take him. He is a genius with the ball, one of its rare masters, but Wegerle leaves you with the image of the ball playing him. He has undergone three knee surgeries this year; he hasn't played a full game since Jan. 3, when he scored for his English club, Coventry City, in the Premier League.

"I think I can and I want to play," Wegerle said after meeting with the U.S. coach, Bora Milutinovic, who might use him in the second half against Switzerland on Saturday. "But that's what Bora's decided to do."

There is still time in the next few weeks to force his way in with his battering-ram talent, to prove that the English game hasn't taken the best of him. But then he was limiting himself by uniting with America in the first place, according to his patron striker, Rodney Marsh, who discovered Wegerle playing for the University of South Florida a decade ago.

"I went to watch him play, and he was absolutely brilliant," recalled Marsh, who was "George Best's kindred spirit in 1960s England." "I only had to look at him five or 10 minutes to realize that he wasn't good, he was absolutely exceptional. So much so that he was truly one of the most exciting players I'd ever seen."

Royston Wegerle was born a good decade after his brothers, Steve and Jeff, in Pretoria, where soccer was largely a black sport. Marsh wasn't the first to see something in him. His headmaster in Pretoria offered to make Wegerle a prefect if he would forsake soccer to represent the school in rugby and cricket, the accepted "white sports." "I was frowned upon because I played soccer, really," Wegerle said. "They didn't give me a hard time, not really a hard time. They just tried to encourage me not to."

Ignoring the pressures of race, Wegerle became a student of the black soccer culture. He was effectively worshiped. Jomo Sono, the "Black Wizard" who would become a star on the New York Cosmos, that eventually Wegerle would become known as the "White Wizard" in South Africa.

"The Brazilians are recognized, obviously, as the most skillful football nation ever, and the African players are very similar in that regard," Wegerle said. "That's how I learned to play. I think for kids growing up in England, the skill factor is not very important. Although it is a certain necessity — you need to have a certain amount of skill — but more than that you need to have a big heart and a pair of iron lungs to keep you running for 90 minutes. That's their priority in England. That's probably what separates me from most of the players in England."

That's what Rodney Marsh had in mind when he sent Wegerle to England eight years ago. Wegerle had made a previous attempt there, earning a two-month trial with Manchester United when he was 16, but an injury had forced him to return to South Africa. From there he had looked to America, where his brothers had landed playing careers. Steve Wegerle, the Tampa Bay Rowdies' all-time leading scorer, helped arrange a scholarship for Roy at the University of South Florida in Tampa. By 1983, his sophomore year, Wegerle had over his future wife, Marie, a Florida, and established most of the school's scoring records with 40 goals and 29 assists in just 36 matches. And he was often on the bench by halftime.

"He was a complete player," said Marsh, who as coach of the Rowdies signed the 20-year-old Wegerle in 1984. "He played with a complete love and passion and desire for the game, like a great artist. He laughed a lot when he played; he had a lovely open face when he laughed. By the end of the year I realized he was absolutely just too good to play in this country."

Just as well, because the North American Soccer League folded after Wegerle had been named its rookie of the year. He spent two seasons with the Tacoma Stars of the Major Indoor Soccer League before Marsh sent him on to Chelsea in the English First Division —

warning the prodigy to stand up for himself, to not sacrifice his genius to the English bulldoggedness. In South Africa, in America, Wegerle had flourished. In England, alone and 22 years old, he was told to fit in. But it's more revealing to let him tell it.

"I would try certain things that nobody else would try, and they'd come off and I'd be a hero," Wegerle said. "But if they didn't come off, I wouldn't play for three more games. I wouldn't be with the team for the next two weeks. It would be a punishment for me. Don't be too cocky and don't try that again because if it doesn't succeed, then you won't be playing next week or you won't be playing for the next few weeks or you'll be a substitute. So eventually you get scared to do it. I'm not going to try that anymore because I know what's going to happen if it doesn't work. That's how they bring you down to their level. It's just through fear, really, and they change you. That's just how it works."

The ensuing eight seasons in England have been skittish. From four goals in just two seasons with demoted Chelsea, to 23 goals with tiny Luton Town, which needed a star and

cashied him in in December 1989 for a club-record £1 million to Queen's Park Rangers — a club Wegerle would never play for. "What he did for me, he paid him the ultimate compliment," Go on, Rodney!" Despite a midseason knee injury, he was the team's outstanding player in 1990-91 with 19 goals, third-best in the league, including the goal of the year — an Indiana Jones mission cross-country half of the field. Even then...

"I was forever getting him into the dressing room, telling him to get more aggressive, to get into that penalty box and go at them," said Don Howe, the former England manager who coached Wegerle at Queen's Park. "What he needs for somebody to put his arm around him and tell him: 'Go and do that now, go at that man and beat him! Take all of his tricks, pick yourself up, and go by his head, he needs that — a lot of praise and personal attention, and just that little bit of a threat that if he doesn't do it, then he's coming out of the game. If you leave him to himself, I wouldn't say he goes off on his own, but I don't think he's terribly self-motivated. He's a very nice boy.'"

Wegerle was eligible four years ago to play

for West Germany (his father was born there, for England (as a resident) and, conceivably, for the United States, by his marriage. The others offered the greater challenge, but he had the idea of America as an open canvas. America saw him as its first home-run hitter, its Babe Ruth in a sport of 1-0 games. Even his failures were more impressive than most American successes.

A last-minute effort to naturalize him in time for the 1990 World Cup, reportedly with the aid of Henry Kissinger, ended when the U.S. coach, Bob Gansler, suggested that it would be a good idea for Wegerle to join his team at the last moment. The bureaucratic effort was revived with the August 1990 election of the Los Angeles attorney, Alan Rothberg, as president of the U.S. Soccer Federation. "Most of the people I talked to said that, if we had Roy, he would be the best player on our team," Rothberg said. "When I heard that I said, 'Let's make this a priority.'"

In June 1991, the USSF discovered a law granting immediate citizenship to Wegerle, the provision being that his American wife, Marie, find employment overseas with a U.S.-based company. Rothberg immediately hired her as

a full-time "public relations consultant" in London on behalf of the U.S. World Cup Organizing Committee. Her husband was sworn in as a U.S. citizen last July in Chicago, but rather than taking pride in their ingenuity, Rothberg and U.S. officials initially chose to keep Wegerle's eligibility secret — partially because they feared a public backlash against their legal maneuverings. "As a lawyer, you sometimes like to keep your clever moves between you and your own people," Rothberg admitted.

But then Howe was replaced at Queen's Park and Wegerle was sold thereafter to the Premier-ship contender, Blackburn Rovers, where he was understudy to Alan Shearer, the England striker, then moved on to Coventry City last year. He has been unable to recreate his form of four years ago. Yet even then, at the top of his game, Wegerle had the sound of defeat in an interview in a Chelsea restaurant following his breakthrough 1990-91 season at Queen's Park.

"Sometimes you have to change in order to succeed," he said then. "You have to bring yourself down to their level, and then once you're down there, you can start bringing yourself back up again. That's just how it works. But

I'm over that now. That's all behind me." But his wife knew better. "The fun you used to have with it; you were so cocky about it," she said to him, and her eyes fell. "He enjoyed the game a lot more then."

"That's when you're a kid," he replied. "You mature when you grow older, don't you? When a person's 30 years old, he still doesn't do the things he would do when he was 20. It's not because he's not as cocky. He's because he's grown up."

"Yes, but if you've lost the enjoyment of it," she began. Then she said, finally, "I think they've kicked a lot of it out of you over here."

Roy Wegerle is the type upon which this new soccer country is dependent. Most of those playing for the U.S. team lack weekly international experience, while those who have returned from overseas clubs are by no means stars. Each is limited in some way. But there remains in someone like Wegerle this spark of eternal American hope: That his talents, frayed and only surgically repaired, will come to profit here. They are still within him as surely as the smile in photographs 10 years old.

FIFA Names, Warns, First-Round Referees

The Associated Press

DALLAS — Soccer's governing body has appointed 24 referees for the World Cup but, for the first time, told them openly that they face the possibility of being sent home.

"There are no ifs and buts, the guidelines are clear and we expect the referee to follow them strictly," FIFA's president, Joao Havelange, said after attending a meeting Tuesday of the nine-member referee committee.

FIFA has changed several rules and reinterpreted others to open up the offense. The changes include awarding three points for a victory in the first round, the abolition of the backpass to the goalkeeper and a more liberal understanding of offside. Tackles from behind are to result in a red card.

"Our action will be very simple, if a referee is found to be not following the rules, we will ask him to get out and pack for home," said Farah Addo of Somalia, a member of the referee committee.

FIFA lectured its referees and linesmen on the new guidelines in March at a weeklong seminar in Dallas. It gave them a 2½-hour "refresher course" Wednesday morning, followed by final fitness tests.

The referees for the first 24 games (x-referee in 1990): Germany vs. Bolivia — Arturo Pablo Brizio Cortez, Mexico; Spain vs. South Korea — Peter Mikkelson, Denmark.

United States vs. Switzerland — Francisco Lamolina, Argentina; Italy vs. Ireland — Mario Van Der Ende, Netherlands; Colombia vs. Romania — Jonat Sharit, Syria.

Bolivia vs. Morocco — Jose Torres, Colombia; Norway vs. Mexico — Soudor Puni, Hungary; Cameroon vs. Sweden — Alberto Telado, Peru.

Brazil vs. Russia — An-Yun Lim, Korea; South Africa vs. Netherlands vs. Saudi Arabia — Michael Diaz Vaz, South Africa.

Argentina vs. Greece — Arturo Pablo Brizio Cortez, Mexico; Germany vs. Spain — Ernesto Filippi, Uruguay; Nigeria vs. Bulgaria — Rodrigo Boddia, Costa Rica.

Romania vs. Switzerland — N-Hell Jovini, Tunisia; United States vs. Colombia — Fabio Baldas, Italy.

Italy vs. Norway — Helmut Krua, Germany; South Korea vs. Bolivia — Alex Matthews, Scotland.

Mexico vs. Ireland — Karl Rothlisberger, Switzerland; Brazil vs. Cameroon — Arturo Brizio Cortez, Mexico; Sweden vs. Russia — Joel Quiroga, France.

Saudi Arabia vs. Morocco — Philip Don, England; Belgium vs. Netherlands — Renato Maradona, Brazil; Argentina vs. Mexico — De Korte, Sweden.

Bulgaria vs. Greece — Ali Mohammed Buisaim, United Arab Emirates.



Bodo Illner used fellow goalkeeper Andreas Köpke as a springboard to the start of training at the German camp outside Chicago.

Brazil Loses Gómes to Injury

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

With the opening match just two days away, injury reports were getting most of the attention at the World Cup training sites.

Brazil received a big blow when Ricardo Gómes, the fullback who was a cornerstone of the defense, was cut from the team because of a thigh injury. He had been a star on the national team since 1987 and captained it in 1990.

Brazil, which opens Monday against Russia, replaced him with Ronaldo, who was en route from Japan.

But Pavel Sadynin, the Russian coach, dismissed the loss, saying, "Gómes is not their main player. They still have 21 players like Gómes in the squad."

Roy Keane limped out of Ireland's warmup match against the U.S. under-21 squad, and while his manager, Jack Charlton, played down the groin muscle injury it gave him another worry he could do without, having already lost Kevin Moran and Tony Cascarino for Saturday's match against Italy.

German defender Thomas Strunz was recovering from a hamstring injury quicker than expected and could be ready for the tournament-opening match Friday against Bolivia, while veteran defender-cum-midfielder Guido Buchwald was back to full training after a thigh strain.

Dutch midfielder Frank Rijkaard (leg) and defender John de Wolf

(leg) were expected to be available for Monday's match with Saudi Arabia, but Norway, which opens Sunday against Mexico, remained worried about goalie Erik Thorstvedt and his troublesome shoulder.

Claudio Reyna, the youngest player on the U.S. team, appeared likely to start Saturday against Switzerland. The 20-year-old midfielder hadn't worked out since last Wednesday night, when he pulled his right hamstring.

His teammate, Thomas Dooley, said he had signed a two-year contract worth \$1 million to play two more years with Bayer Leverkusen.

Spain's coach, Javier Clemente, said veteran goalkeeper Andoni Zubizarreta, hauled from Friday's South Korea game after being sent off in the final qualifying match, against Denmark, would definitely play against Germany in Spain's second match.

Repairs to restore the turf in time for Monday's first-round match were begun on a part of the Stanford Stadium field damaged by commencement exercises.

A wooden stage and 4,100 in the middle of the field left an area of yellowing, dead grass near the center of the field.

University officials termed the damage minor but World Cup organizers brought in turf specialists.

The German coach, Berti Vogts, and Franz Beckenbauer made peace, drinking coffee, eating

cake and having a lot of laughs in Oak Brook, Illinois, as the coach of the 1990 champions paid a visit to the team's headquarters outside Chicago.

"There was never any conflict, there was only a divergence of interests," Vogts said.

The striker's wife, Denise de Oliveira, and his brother, Wilson Carvalho de Oliveira, were robbed by two men armed with guns when they went up to their car when they stopped at a traffic light, ordered them out and then stole the vehicle.

Mexico's coach, Miguel Mejia Barón, criticized FIFA for scheduling matches in the midday heat, then insisted his players were not overly bothered by the soaring temperatures.

Speaking in the Washington suburb of Fairfax, Virginia, during a training session at which temperatures rose to 36 centigrade (97 Fahrenheit), Mejia Barón accused FIFA of putting commercial interests before player safety.

"I would tell those gentlemen from FIFA to take their suits off and play soccer," he said, sweating profusely. "If they could choose between midday and 7 in the evening I am sure they would prefer to play at 7." (AP, Reuters, AFP)

SIDELINES

Clarke Returns to Flyers

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Bob Clarke returned Wednesday to the Philadelphia Flyers, not only as president and general manager but part-ownership of the NHL team.

To get Clarke, who helped win Stanley Cups in 1974 and 1975, the Flyers gave the Florida Panthers an undisclosed amount of money and a second-round draft pick. Clarke had two years left on his contract as the Panthers GM.

The Boston Celtics of the NBA fired Dave Gavitt as senior executive vice president and replaced him with a former player, M.L. Carr.

For the Record

Vijay Singh of Fiji withdrew from the U.S. Open golf championship starting Thursday because of a back injury.

Brian Leavelle, the Danish international, signed a three-year contract with Glasgow Rangers almost two weeks after agreeing to leave the Italian club Fiorentina.

Simon Prior, the British motorcycle racer, died late Tuesday after doctors in Germany removed him from life support systems.

Bai Xinyu of China, who set a world best for the women's 50-meter backstroke this year, was suspended a month by FINA for using the stimulant ephedrine.

The Mercedes-Benz engine that dominated the Indianapolis 500 for the Team Penske will be restricted to 52 inches (132 centimeters) of boost for 1995, the U.S. Auto Club said.

UEFA Seeds Teams For European Cup

Reuters

GENEVA — Defending champion AC Milan has been top seeded for next season's European Cup, ahead of Ajax Amsterdam and Manchester United, UEFA said Wednesday.

The rankings are based on teams' performances over five seasons.

UEFA released a list on Wednesday ranking all 43 national champions in its member states, of whom the top 24 will be entered for the European or Champions' Cup. The other 19 teams will be entered in the UEFA Cup.

AC Milan and the teams ranked second to seventh will qualify directly for the competition proper. The teams in places nine to 16 will be drawn against teams ranked 17th to 24th for a home-and-away preliminary round.

The preliminary round matches are set for Aug. 10 and 24, with group matches starting Sept. 14, the quarterfinals next March, the semifinals in April and the final May 24.

Preliminary round draws for all three European club competitions and draws for the four UEFA Champions League groups will be held in Geneva on July 20.

Top seedings: 1. AC Milan, 2. Ajax Amsterdam, 3. Manchester United, 4. Bayern Munich, 5. Borussia Dortmund, 6. Real Madrid, 7. FC Barcelona, 8. Juventus, 9. FC Bayern, 10. FC Schalke 04, 11. FC Bayern, 12. FC Bayern, 13. FC Bayern, 14. FC Bayern, 15. FC Bayern, 16. FC Bayern, 17. FC Bayern, 18. FC Bayern, 19. FC Bayern, 20. FC Bayern, 21. FC Bayern, 22. FC Bayern, 23. FC Bayern, 24. FC Bayern.

Second seedings: 1. FC Bayern, 2. FC Bayern, 3. FC Bayern, 4. FC Bayern, 5. FC Bayern, 6. FC Bayern, 7. FC Bayern, 8. FC Bayern, 9. FC Bayern, 10. FC Bayern, 11. FC Bayern, 12. FC Bayern, 13. FC Bayern, 14. FC Bayern, 15. FC Bayern, 16. FC Bayern, 17. FC Bayern, 18. FC Bayern, 19. FC Bayern, 20. FC Bayern, 21. FC Bayern, 22. FC Bayern, 23. FC Bayern, 24. FC Bayern.

Third seedings: 1. FC Bayern, 2. FC Bayern, 3. FC Bayern, 4. FC Bayern, 5. FC Bayern, 6. FC Bayern, 7. FC Bayern, 8. FC Bayern, 9. FC Bayern, 10. FC Bayern, 11. FC Bayern, 12. FC Bayern, 13. FC Bayern, 14. FC Bayern, 15. FC Bayern, 16. FC Bayern, 17. FC Bayern, 18. FC Bayern, 19. FC Bayern, 20. FC Bayern, 21. FC Bayern, 22. FC Bayern, 23. FC Bayern, 24. FC Bayern.

Fourth seedings: 1. FC Bayern, 2. FC Bayern, 3. FC Bayern, 4. FC Bayern, 5. FC Bayern, 6. FC Bayern, 7. FC Bayern, 8. FC Bayern, 9. FC Bayern, 10. FC Bayern, 11. FC Bayern, 12. FC Bayern, 13. FC Bayern, 14. FC Bayern, 15. FC Bayern, 16. FC Bayern, 17. FC Bayern, 18. FC Bayern, 19. FC Bayern, 20. FC Bayern, 21. FC Bayern, 22. FC Bayern, 23. FC Bayern, 24. FC Bayern.

Fifth seedings: 1. FC Bayern, 2. FC Bayern, 3. FC Bayern, 4. FC Bayern, 5. FC Bayern, 6. FC Bayern, 7. FC Bayern, 8. FC Bayern, 9. FC Bayern, 10. FC Bayern, 11. FC Bayern, 12. FC Bayern, 13. FC Bayern, 14. FC Bayern, 15. FC Bayern, 16. FC Bayern, 17. FC Bayern, 18. FC Bayern, 19. FC Bayern, 20. FC Bayern, 21. FC Bayern, 22. FC Bayern, 23. FC Bayern, 24. FC Bayern.

Sixth seedings: 1. FC Bayern, 2. FC Bayern, 3. FC Bayern, 4. FC Bayern, 5. FC Bayern, 6. FC Bayern, 7. FC Bayern, 8. FC Bayern, 9. FC Bayern, 10. FC Bayern, 11. FC Bayern, 12. FC Bayern, 13. FC Bayern, 14. FC Bayern, 15. FC Bayern, 16. FC Bayern, 17. FC Bayern, 18. FC Bayern, 19. FC Bayern, 20. FC Bayern, 21. FC Bayern, 22. FC Bayern, 23. FC Bayern, 24. FC Bayern.

Seventh seedings: 1. FC Bayern, 2. FC Bayern, 3. FC Bayern, 4. FC Bayern, 5. FC Bayern, 6. FC Bayern, 7. FC Bayern, 8. FC Bayern, 9. FC Bayern, 10. FC Bayern, 11. FC Bayern, 12. FC Bayern, 13. FC Bayern, 14. FC Bayern, 15. FC Bayern, 16. FC Bayern, 17. FC Bayern, 18. FC Bayern, 19. FC Bayern, 20. FC Bayern, 21. FC Bayern, 22. FC Bayern, 23. FC Bayern, 24. FC Bayern.

The IHT World Cup Competition

Win fabulous prizes.

Winners will be chosen from an official drawing. The first 16 entries drawn, with at least 6 correct responses, will win one of the prizes listed below, determined from the order in which they are drawn.

Grand Prize: Two United Airlines business class round-trip Europe/New York tickets plus five nights accommodation at the Stanhope Hotel in New York.

Five second prizes: Sprint Collectors frame prepaid phone cards in celebration of the World Cup.

Five third prizes: AT Cross, 22k gold, diamond cut, Roller ball pens, from the Signature Collection.

Five fourth prizes: Gold Pfeil men's wallets.

HERE'S HOW TO ENTER

For each of the 12 days leading up to the World Cup, the IHT will publish a question in which the response predicts various outcomes of facets of the World Cup. There are 12 questions in all.

After answering the question each day in the coupon provided below, hold your responses and send them all at once to the IHT. A minimum of 6 responses must be postmarked on or before June 17, 1994 — the World Cup kickoff day.

Only clippings from the newspaper will be accepted. Photocopies and faxes do not qualify.

RULES AND CONDITIONS

- Individual coupons will not be accepted. Minimum of 6 coupons to qualify.
- Out-of-date responses are postmarked of the first day of the World Cup — June 17, 1994.
- Valid only where legal.
- Entries will not be accepted from staff and families of the IHT newspaper, its agents and subsidiaries.
- Only original coupons will be considered valid. Photocopies and faxes are not acceptable.
- No correspondence will be entered into. Proof of postage will not be accepted as proof of receipt.
- No cash alternative to prizes.
- In some countries, the law forbids participation in this competition for prize awards. However, in these countries, you can still play for fun. The competition is void where illegal.
- Winners will be drawn on day after the end of the World Cup and published in the IHT on Thursday 21 July.
- On all matters, the editor's decision is final.
- The Editor reserves the right in his absolute discretion to disqualify any entry, competitor or nominee, or to waive any rules in the event of circumstances outside our control arising which, in his opinion, makes it desirable to cancel the competition at any stage.
- The winners will be the first correct answers containing six or more coupons picked at random from all entries.

1994 World Cup Groupings	
GROUP A	
USA	
SWITZERLAND	
COLOMBIA	
ROMANIA	
GROUP B	
BRAZIL	
RUSSIA	
CAMEROON	
SWEDEN	
GROUP C	
GERMANY	
BOLIVIA	
SPAIN	
KOREA REPUBLIC	
GROUP D	
ARGENTINA	
GREECE	
NIGERIA	
BULGARIA	
GROUP E	
IRELAND REPUBLIC	
NORWAY	
MEXICO	
GROUP F	
BELGIUM	
MOROCCO	
NETHERLANDS	
SAUDI ARABIA	

TODAY'S QUESTION

From which team will the Most Valuable Player come from?

Your response:

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Company:

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Postal Code:

City:

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